



Daily Report

East Asia

FBIS-EAS-93-182
Wednesday
22 September 1993

Daily Report

East Asia

FBIS-EAS-93-182

CONTENTS

22 September 1993

NOTICE TO READERS: An * indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

NORTHEAST ASIA

Japan

Hosokawa: Tokyo To Continue Supporting Yeltsin [KYODO]	1
Hosokawa, Mondale Agree on Support [KYODO]	1
Takemura Gives News Conference [KYODO]	1
Summit With U.S. Scheduled for Nov, Jan [KYODO]	2
U.S. Asks Tokyo To Boost Auto Parts Imports [KYODO]	2
Hosokawa Rejects Setting Numerical Trade Targets [KYODO]	2
Foreign Minister Retracts Import Target Remark [KYODO]	3
U.S. Proposes Panel for Missile Development [KYODO]	4
Hosokawa on Concern Over Rapid Rise in Yen Value [KYODO]	4
Fujii Expects More 'Foreign Pressure' on Tokyo [KYODO]	4
PRC Envoy Warns Against Upgrading Taiwan Links [KYODO]	5
UK Prime Minister Departs for Malaysia 21 Sep [KYODO]	5
Hata, Australian Counterpart: APEC Important [KYODO]	6
Hosokawa 'Hopes To Meet' Keating at APEC Summit [KYODO]	6
Nakanishi Orders End to Peacekeeping Mission [KYODO]	6
Peacekeepers Returning 'Late' Sep [KYODO]	6
22 Suspected Vietnamese Boat People Caught [KYODO]	7
Tokyo Offers Grant Assistance to Thailand [KYODO]	7
Ex-Im Bank Guarantees Loan to Greek Railway [KYODO]	7
Kono Criticizes Hosokawa for Ignoring Key Issues [KYODO]	7
Inaba Urges Clarification of Political Donations [KYODO]	7
LDP Panel Proposes Ethics Committee for Image [KYODO]	8
EPA: 'Tankan' Report Shows Stagnant Economy [KYODO]	8
Hosokawa: Resurgence of Bubble Economy 'Unlikely' [KYODO]	8
Relaxed Standards To Apply for Labor Subsidies [KYODO]	9
Minister Asks Firms Not To Cut Recruitment [KYODO]	9
Ministry Rejects International Airfare Hikes [KYODO]	9
Local Affairs Agency Proposes Decentralization [KYODO]	10

North Korea

U.S. Air Refueling Exercise 'Provocation' [KCNA]	10
Foreign Ministry Spokesman on DPRK-U.S. Talks [KCNA]	10
PRC Politburo Member Meets With Delegation [Pyongyang Radio]	11
Foreign Minister Meets New Chinese Ambassador [KCNA]	11
CIS Branch Meeting of Pomchonghangnyon Held [KCNA]	12
Thai Defense Minister Attends Performance [Pyongyang Radio]	12
Yugoslav Envoy Bids Farewell to Yang Hyong-sop [KCNA]	12
Kang Song-san Gets Message From SRV Premier [Pyongyang Radio]	12
Parliamentary Delegate Speaks on Nuclear Issue [Pyongyang Radio]	12
WPK Delegates Meet Brazilian Parties' Leaders [KCNA]	14
Papua New Guinea's Independence Day Observed [KCNA]	14
News Conference on Capture of ROK 'Spy Ship' [KCNA]	14
Reunification Meeting Stresses Confrontation End [KCNA]	15
Kim Il-Song Gives Guidance to Farm Workers [KCNA]	15
Kim Chong-il Sends Letters to Drivers, Soldiers [KCNA]	16
'Good' Crops Said Expected in Various Areas [KCNA]	16
New Clothing Plant Built in Chongjin City [Pyongyang Radio]	17

South Korea

North 'Requested' IAEA To Scrap Inspection [TONG-A ILBO 22 Sep]	17
Report on North's Threat To Withdraw From NPT [Seoul TV]	17
IAEA To Discuss Issue [Seoul TV]	17
IAEA Director on Talks [Seoul TV]	18
Further on Director's Remarks [YONHAP]	18
IAEA Sets Deadline for North [Seoul TV]	18
Seoul Official on Plans [Seoul TV]	18
UN 'Likely' To Raise North's Nuclear Issue [YONHAP]	19
Russia: North 'Incapable' of Making Nuclear Arms [CHUNGANG ILBO 22 Sep]	19
Ministry Hopes Yeltsin Measures Stabilize Russia [YONHAP]	20
Russian Envoy on Political Developments in Moscow [YONHAP]	20
Russia Offers To Repay Loans With Arms [YONHAP]	20
Deng Xiaoping's Daughter Leaves Hospital 22 Sep [YONHAP]	20
Government Protests 'Illegal' Fishing by Chinese [YONHAP]	20
PRC Friendship Association Chairman Visits [YONHAP]	20
PRC, ROK Scientists Discuss Cooperation [THE KOREA TIMES 21 Sep]	21
U.S. To Sign Defense Commitment Charter 23 Sep [YONHAP]	21
OANA Opens Executive Board, Experts Meeting [YONHAP]	22
Seoul To Apply for Nonpermanent UNSC Membership [YONHAP]	22
Kim Tae-chung Views Japan's Nuclear Capability [YONHAP]	22
Deputy Premier Urges North To Allow Reunions [CHUNGANG ILBO 22 Sep]	23
Report on Kim Il-song's 'Security Force' [YONHAP]	23
Daily Discusses Reports on North's Situation [HANGYORE SINMUN 21 Sep]	23
North Attempts To Raise Funds for Tumen Project [KYONGHYANG SINMUN 22 Sep]	24
Foreign Ministry To Admonish Unethical Envoys [YONHAP]	24

SOUTHEAST ASIA

Burma

SLORC Establishes Diplomatic Ties With Brunei [Rangoon Radio]	25
Parallel Government Fires Foreign Minister [Bangkok BANGKOK POST 22 Sep]	25
BBC Comments on Convention Adjournment [London International]	25

Cambodia

Sihanouk on Health, Aid From PRC, Japan, DPRK [AFP]	26
Sihanouk Outlines Plans for Oath-Taking Ceremony [Phnom Penh Radio]	26
Sihanouk Appoints Minister in Charge of Palace [Phnom Penh Radio]	27
Foreign Minister on Resuming Ties With Israel [Phnom Penh Radio]	27
CNAF General Visits Former Khmer Rouge Fighters [Phnom Penh Radio]	27
CNAF Battle Successes in Siem Reap, Kompong Thom [Phnom Penh Radio]	27
Khmer Rouge Army Spokesman on 'Defectors' [Radio VGNUFC]	28
Khmer Rouge Radio Says New Offensive Routed [Radio VGNUFC]	28

Indonesia

Philippines President Continues State Visit	30
Suharto Hosts Banquet [Jakarta Radio]	30
Suharto, Ramos Hold Talks [Jakarta Radio]	30
Alatas Says Timor Agreements Reached With Portugal [Jakarta Radio]	30
ANTARA Provides Further Details	30
Swedish MP's Study Rights Progress in E. Timor [ANTARA]	31
Dailies on U.S. Threat To Revoke GSP Privileges [Jakarta Radio]	31

Laos

Cooperation Committee Meeting With Thailand Begins [Vientiane Radio]	31
Prime Minister Receives Prasong [Vientiane Radio]	32

Thai Foreign Minister on Talks	[Bangkok BANGKOK POST 22 Sep]	32
--------------------------------	-------------------------------	----

Philippines

President Lifts 17-Year Mining Ban in Palawan	[PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER 20 Sep]	32
Supreme Court Issues Ruling on Patent Infringement	[BUSINESS WORLD 20 Sep]	33

Thailand

Suphachai Urges Trade Pact Action Against France	[BANGKOK POST 21 Sep]	33
Details of Loan Agreement With Japan Reported	[BANGKOK POST 22 Sep]	34
Commerce Department Announces Staff Reshuffle	[BANGKOK POST 22 Sep]	35
Differences Over Reshuffle Reported	[THE NATION 22 Sep]	36
Satellite Launch Uncertain; Asiasat Talks Slated	[THE NATION 22 Sep]	36
Chinnawat Proposes Technique for New Channel	[THE NATION 21 Sep]	37
Spokesman on Cambodians' Request To Cross Border	[Bangkok Radio]	38
Deputy Minister Denies Burma Talks 'Failure'	[BANGKOK POST 22 Sep]	38
Chawalit, Burmese Air Chief Discuss Air Route	[BANGKOK POST 22 Sep]	38
Prosecutor Drops Charges on Officer in Saudi Case	[THE NATION 22 Sep]	38
Article Previews Visit by PLO's Yasir 'Arafat	[THE NATION 21 Sep]	39
Official Killed in Crackdown on Illegal Logging	[BANGKOK POST 22 Sep]	40
Editorial: Reforestation Plan To Benefit Business	[BANGKOK POST 21 Sep]	40
Southern Arson Said Work of 'Old Power Clique'	[BANGKOK POST 20 Sep]	41

Vietnam

25th Joint Search for American MIA's Concludes	[VNA]	42
Commentary Ridicules Russian POW/MIA Document	[Hanoi Radio]	42
Investment Review To Expand Into TV, Advertising	[AFP]	43
Further Telecom Cooperation With Australia	[VNA]	43
Private Sector Produces 60 Percent of GDP	[VNA]	43

Japan

Hosokawa: Tokyo To Continue Supporting Yeltsin

OW2209030293 Tokyo KYODO in English 0253 GMT
22 Sep 93

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 22 KYODO—Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa said Wednesday [22 September] Japan will continue to support Russian President Boris Yeltsin's reform policy despite his decision Tuesday to dissolve the Congress of People's Deputies and the Supreme Soviet.

"(Japan) has been consistently supporting Russia's domestic reform. I want to keep a close watch on (progress) in the future," Hosokawa told reporters.

Hosokawa also said he thinks Yeltsin's acts "will not affect" his scheduled visit to Japan in October.

Foreign Minister Tsutomu Hata said he is worried about the confrontation between Yeltsin and the Russian parliament, and he expressed hope for talks between the two at the earliest possible date. Hata, however, declined to comment on whether the conflict would possibly influence Yeltsin's visit to Japan.

Yeltsin, in a televised address to the nation, said he had terminated the powers of the Supreme Soviet and the Congress of People's Deputies as of Tuesday, and he said elections for a new two-chamber legislature are scheduled for December 11 and 12.

Vice President Aleksandr Rutskoy, Yeltsin's arch rival, denounced the action as "a coup." The parliament swore in Rutskoy as acting president on Wednesday, several hours after Yeltsin's announcement.

Hosokawa, Mondale Agree on Support

OW2209113293 Tokyo KYODO in English 1121 GMT
22 Sep 93

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 22 KYODO—Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa and U.S. Ambassador to Japan Walter Mondale agreed Wednesday [22 September] on the need to support Russian President Boris Yeltsin in his showdown with the Russian parliament, a Foreign Ministry official said. They exchanged views on the Russian situation when Mondale called on Hosokawa at his official residence for about 30 minutes but did not specifically discuss how to back Yeltsin, the official said.

The Russian parliament, ordered dissolved by Yeltsin on Tuesday, resumed its session Wednesday and voted to strip the president of his powers, naming Vice President Aleksandr Rutskoy as acting president.

Yeltsin's move won support from Japan, the United States and other western countries. In the meeting, Hosokawa told Mondale he hopes Tokyo and Washington will maintain a stable partnership, the official said.

Mondale, who was U.S. Vice President during the 1977-1981 administration of President Jimmy Carter, officially took up his post earlier Wednesday, replacing Michael Armacost.

The 65-year-old ambassador reportedly said the administrations of Hosokawa and U.S. President Bill Clinton have gotten off [to] a good start and predicted that the planned meeting between the two leaders in New York on Monday will be a pace-setter for the bilateral ties. Hosokawa will meet Clinton when they attend the session of the U.N. General Assembly.

Mondale also reportedly told Hosokawa that he will strive to promote the bilateral relations. "As Clinton often says, the U.S. believes that the Washington-Tokyo ties are the most important bilateral relations in the world," Mondale was quoted as saying.

Hosokawa and Clinton are also scheduled to meet in November at a session of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) forum in Seattle and again in the U.S. early next year.

Mondale told Hosokawa he appreciates close contact between the two countries on security issues.

As he was leaving the premier's official residence, Mondale told reporters his meeting with Hosokawa was "just a preliminary discussion about our relationship and talks on specific matters will follow later."

Earlier in the day, Mondale met Foreign Minister Tsutomu Hata and agreed to follow up and substantiate the peace pact between Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), Foreign Ministry officials said. In the 30-minute meeting, Mondale agreed with Hata's statement that the signing of the peace accord should be followed by a ministerial conference to give substance to the agreement, the officials said.

Hata attended the ceremony for the signing in Washington of the historic agreement giving Palestinians limited self-rule in the West Bank town of Jericho and the Gaza Strip.

Takemura Gives News Conference

OW2209035493 Tokyo KYODO in English 0331 GMT
22 Sep 93

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 22 KYODO—Japan will continue supporting Russian President Boris Yeltsin's reform efforts despite his abrupt dissolution of parliament, Chief Cabinet Secretary Masayoshi Takemura said Wednesday [22 September].

"We have consistently been backing the reform efforts toward democratization and a free market economy, and will continuously support the reform drive," the top government spokesman said at a news conference.

Yeltsin, in a televised address to the nation Tuesday, said he had terminated the powers of the Supreme Soviet

and the Congress of People's Deputies and said elections for a new two-chamber legislature are scheduled for December 11 and 12.

Vice President Aleksandr Rutskoy, Yeltsin's archrival, blasted the decision as "a coup." The parliament swore in Rutskoy as acting president Wednesday, several hours after Yeltsin's announcement.

Takemura said he hopes the political turmoil in Russia will not affect a planned visit by Yeltsin to Japan on October 12-14. He also said the prospect for the presidential trip will be made clear when Foreign Minister Tsutomu Hata meets his Russian counterpart Andrey Kozyrev in New York later this month.

The chief cabinet secretary added the move in Russia will not directly affect talks over a territorial row between Tokyo and Moscow. Japan has long called for the return of four Russian-occupied islands off the northern Japanese coast.

Summit With U.S. Scheduled for Nov, Jan

OW2209025993 Tokyo KYODO in English 0223 GMT 22 Sep 93

[Text] Washington, Sept. 21 KYODO—Japanese Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa will hold talks with U.S. President Bill Clinton in November and next January, a Japanese official said Tuesday [21 September]. Japanese ambassador to the U.S., Takakazu Kuriyama, told a press conference that the two leaders will hold unofficial summit talks in Seattle in November when they attend a meeting of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) forum.

The two will also meet in January next year to discuss progress in the bilateral comprehensive economic talks, he said without specifying where the meeting will take place.

Hosokawa will fly to Washington and meet Clinton next Monday for the first time since he assumed the premiership in August.

The ambassador said the two leaders are unlikely to take up individual issues Monday, however, and Hosokawa will use the meeting to inform Clinton about new policy his coalition government has been pursuing.

U.S. Asks Tokyo To Boost Auto Parts Imports

OW2209133793 Tokyo KYODO in English 1247 GMT 22 Sep 93

[Text] Kahuku, Hawaii, Sept. 22 KYODO—The United States asked Japan at bilateral trade talks Tuesday [21 September] to increase auto parts imports from U.S. suppliers, Japanese sources said. The sources said the Japanese side rejected, explaining that the Japanese auto industry is grappling with severe economic conditions because of sluggish domestic sales.

Washington made the request on the third day of four-day subcabinet-level negotiations for a new framework for bilateral trade, the sources said. They said discussions at Tuesday's session focused on automobile and auto parts trade.

Japanese automakers pledged to purchase 19 billion dollars worth of U.S. auto parts in fiscal 1994, which begins next April 1. Agreement was sealed when former President George Bush visited Tokyo in January last year.

The sources said the U.S. negotiating team also demanded that the Japanese automobile industry faithfully implement its pledge to increase auto parts imports.

The U.S. side told the session it attaches great importance to automotive trade and the current round of negotiations is aimed at increasing sales of U.S.-built automobiles and auto parts in Japan, the sources said.

Timothy Hauser, acting undersecretary of commerce for international trade, told a post-session news conference that not only President Bill Clinton but also the U.S. automobile industry, trade unions and congress are closely following developments at the negotiations.

As for Japanese automobile imports, the sources said both sides agreed to work out objective criteria based on a survey of the imported car market in Japan. In Tokyo, the Japanese Automobile Manufacturers Association said it is preparing to issue the results of a survey which suggested a lack of effort by U.S. automakers to boost sales in Japan.

The sources said negotiations on the automobile issue will be continued Wednesday.

Hosokawa Rejects Setting Numerical Trade Targets

OW2209074493 Tokyo KYODO in English 0724 GMT 22 Sep 93

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 22 KYODO—Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa on Wednesday [22 September] vowed to spurn U.S. demands to set a verifiable numerical targets for whittling down Japan's trade surplus with the United States. "The government should not set numerical targets, which would amount to managing trade and contravening the principle of free trade," the premier told the House of Representatives plenary session.

Hosokawa made the remarks in response to an interpellation from Ryutaro Hashimoto, chairman of the Policy Affairs Research Council of the opposition Liberal Democratic Party. Hashimoto asked Hosokawa what attitude he would take in a summit talk in New York on September 27 with U.S. President Bill Clinton, who is widely expected to urge Japan to present specific steps to pare down the trade surplus.

Hosokawa told the Diet session, "Japan will make efforts to shrink its trade surplus in order to maintain a friendly relationship with foreign countries."

However, he said Washington should not hold Japan responsible for all the irritants plaguing the trade tie, saying, "Japan's trade surplus is the outcome of a pursuit of free trade policies and the surplus cannot be alleviated by merely adjusting the economy of our country alone. "I will request (the United States) bolster the international competitiveness of its commodities and whittle down its budget deficit," he said.

He said Japan will faithfully live up to the framework agreement in Tokyo reached between Clinton and Hosokawa's predecessor, Kiichi Miyazawa, one day after the Tokyo summit wrapped up its three-day parley in July.

Asked about how Japan would respond to a security threat from North Korea's alleged nuclear arms program, Hosokawa said Japan will continue to draw strength from the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty, saying, "we need U.S. forces as a deterrent in view of factors that could destabilize the Asia-Pacific region."

On a proposal to give Japan a permanent seat on the United Nations Security Council, Hosokawa said, "Japan has the intention of living up to the responsibility it could assume on the Security Council. "Of course, we will observe our responsibility on the security council within the framework of the Constitution," he said.

He made the statements five days before he will address the UN General Assembly, at which he will clarify Japan's stance on the proposal to enhance the peace-keeping powers of the UN.

Hosokawa also said he believes it is necessary to quickly enact a bill that would empower the government to send Self-Defense Forces aircraft overseas to rescue Japanese citizens trapped in military confrontations and other emergencies. However, he stopped short of mentioning the specific timing of submitting such bill to the Diet.

On Monday, Chief Cabinet Secretary Masayoshi Take-mura told reporters the government was forced to drop its plan to submit the bill to the current extraordinary Diet session due to opposition from the Social Democratic Party of Japan [SDPJ].

The SDPJ reportedly opposed the bill for fears that it may open the way for government use of SDF aircraft to back up UN peacekeeping forces overseas in the future. The SDPJ is the largest party within the coalition government.

Asked about a flare-up of trouble between Russian President Boris Yeltsin and the parliament, Hosokawa expressed hope that Russia will not deviate from their avowed policy of democratic reform. "The government will continue to monitor the Russian situation related to the latest presidential decision," he said.

Yeltsin ordered the dissolution of the rebellious parliament Tuesday evening. The parliament reciprocated by urging the Russian armed forces to resist Yeltsin and by appointing Vice President Alexander Rutskoy as acting president.

"Japan has consistently supported President Yeltsin's reform efforts and will continue to support them," the premier said. Hosokawa said he hopes the Russian situation will not scuttle Yeltsin's scheduled visit to Japan in mid-October.

Hosokawa rejected a charge by Japanese Communist Party legislator Zenmei Matsumoto that the political reform bills are full of loopholes and would not deter politicians from accepting bribes.

"I believe that the reform bills will have substantial effects in stemming corruption," Hosokawa said.

Matsumoto said, "the bills are riddled with loopholes, such as the provision allowing legislators to annually hold an unlimited number of funds-raising parties." He also charged that businesses could continue to donate to individual politicians by using the parties to which they belong as conduits.

Hosokawa replied that the provision barring businesses and organizations from directly donating to individual politicians would constitute a "large step forward" in eventually abolishing corporate donations to politicians.

Regarding income tax cuts, the prime minister [said] such tax reductions would be possible only if "the specific contents and timing of a tax increase could be stipulated in the same law" providing for such tax cuts. "Tax increase" apparently refers to a hike in the consumption tax rate from the present 3 percent.

"It is not easy to implement such a tax cut when we think about how to secure revenue sources to finance the cuts and what effects we can expect from such cuts," he said.

Finance Minister Hirohisa Fujii also ruled out the idea of cutting income tax without hiking other types of tax, saying that if the government issued bonds to fund the cuts, the resultant rise in the budget deficit would undermine the treasury's fiscal health.

Foreign Minister Retracts Import Target Remarks

OW2209085293 Tokyo KYODO in English 0835 GMT 22 Sep 93

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 22 KYODO—Foreign Minister Tsutomu Hata on Wednesday [22 September] retracted his earlier remarks favoring Japan setting an import target to trim its swollen current account surplus.

Hata, addressing a plenary session of the House of Representatives, said it is impossible for Japan to agree with the United States to set a numerical target for

Japanese imports. He said his earlier remarks were intended only to stress the need to create an opportunity for debates on the matter.

Japan has opposed a U.S. demand for a numerical target for Japanese imports in negotiations under way to formulate a new framework for bilateral trade.

Observers said Hata retracted his earlier remarks to clarify Japan's stance on the matter ahead of a Japan-U.S. summit in New York next week between Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa and President Bill Clinton.

U.S. Proposes Panel for Missile Development

OW2209134293 Tokyo KYODO in English 1256 GMT 22 Sep 93

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 22 KYODO—The United States proposed Wednesday [22 September] that Tokyo and Washington jointly develop an air defense system capable of knocking down North Korean missiles which reportedly can reach most parts of Japan, Defense Agency officials said Wednesday.

U.S. Undersecretary of Defense John Deutch explained to Shigeru Hatakeyama, vice minister of defense, how the theater missile defense (TMD) system could defend Japan against missile attacks, the officials said. Deutch proposed a joint working group of defense experts be set up to develop the TMD, the officials said.

Deutch told Hatakeyama the TMD would be crucial for the security of Japan and the region against the risks posed by Pyongyang's suspected nuclear arms development.

The TMD system, an advanced version of the Patriot missiles used in the 1991 Persian Gulf war, would destroy incoming missiles while they are flying through or above the atmosphere.

The Japanese and U.S. Governments earlier reported North Korea had succeeded in test-firing the Nodong-1 ballistic missile, which reportedly has an estimated range of 1,000 kilometers.

The Nodong-1 is reportedly able to deliver nuclear and biological warheads. Last month, a North Korean Army officer who defected to South Korea said Pyongyang has two underground launching pads for the missiles.

Deutch's visit preceded a meeting in Washington next week between Defense Agency Director General Keisuke Nakanishi and U.S. Defense Secretary Les Aspin, who he said are expected to hold intensive talks on the TMD.

The original U.S. program envisaged a more comprehensive ballistic missile defense system capable of striking down incoming intercontinental missiles with nuclear warheads. Developing the TMD concentrating on a strategic theater would cost 12 billion dollars, or equal to about a quarter of the annual Japan-U.S. annual trade imbalance, over the next five years.

Washington's main concern is to secure Japanese and U.S. security, Deutch said, adding that Washington does not regard obtaining Japan's financial cooperation as a prerequisite for joint development. The U.S. is concerned that proliferation of ballistic missile technology capable of delivering nuclear, biological or chemical warheads may be accelerated in coming years, he said.

Earlier in the day, Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa told a parliamentary session the government will consider how to respond to the U.S. offer of joint TMD development after studying details.

Meanwhile, Deutch told a news conference at the U.S. Embassy that Washington wants Japan to provide its high technology in composite material manufacturing and electronics. He said the U.S. will provide access to U.S. military technology in exchange for acceptance of Japanese high technology in these fields applicable to military use.

Hosokawa on Concern Over Rapid Rise in Yen Value

OW2209081893 Tokyo KYODO in English 0803 GMT 22 Sep 93

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 22 KYODO—Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa voiced serious concern Wednesday [22 September] about the rapid rise in the yen's value and its negative impact on exporters and corporate activity.

Hosokawa told the Diet that the government will continue to have close contact with other major industrial nations so "timely and appropriate" action can be taken to deal with the stronger yen. He said the Group of Seven industrial nations had reached consensus on the need for currency stability.

Hosokawa was responding to a lawmaker's question at a plenary session of the House of Representatives, which began Tuesday.

Fujii Expects More 'Foreign Pressure' on Tokyo

OW2209101693 Tokyo KYODO in English 1011 GMT 22 Sep 93

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 22 KYODO—Finance Minister Hirohisa Fujii said Wednesday [22 September] he expects strong foreign pressure on Japan at international meetings this week but was confident he will get support for recent stimulus measures. "I believe Japanese economic prospects and measures pose great interest," Fujii told a scheduled news conference, referring to a meeting of Group of Seven (G-7) powers to be held in Washington on Saturday.

Fujii noted he is speaking on the basis of the meeting going ahead and that the Diet will allow him to attend. "I will thoroughly explain (the recent fiscal and monetary measures)...and think Japan would get strong support," he said.

Referring to remarks in the Diet by Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa about income cuts, Fujii said his impression was that he wants the Tax Commission to study a "basic framework" to correct the ratio of direct to indirect tax revenues.

Hosokawa's remarks were interpreted as indicating his support for cutting income tax ahead of raising other levies and issuing bridge bonds to cover the time lag. "He is not thinking of an income tax cut as a short-term (economic) measure," Fujii said, while reaffirming his opposition to bridge bonds which he had been considering.

Meanwhile, he acknowledged that tax cuts have become an issue at home and abroad, and said the government is waiting for a proposal scheduled in November by the commission; some of whose members favor the advance cut method.

On the agenda of the G-7 meeting, Fujii said assistance to developing nations, Russia and Palestine will be major issues. But he said the situation in Russia is at a "delicate" period and he refrained from commenting on whether finance ministers would spell out support to President Boris Yeltsin because that is for foreign ministers to decide.

Detailed discussions are unlikely on aid to Palestine, Fujii said, stressing the issue should be discussed at a meeting proposed by the United States on October 1.

PRC Envoy Warns Against Upgrading Taiwan Links

OW2109114593 Tokyo KYODO in English 1121 GMT 21 Sep 93

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 21 KYODO—China's ambassador to Japan on Tuesday [21 September] strongly warned Tokyo against upgrading contacts with Beijing's rival regime on Taiwan, let alone inviting Taiwanese President Li Teng-hui to Japan.

Speaking at a Tokyo hotel, Ambassador Xu Dunxin said a visit by Taiwan's head of state would "become a big political problem in Japan-China relations...We strongly oppose Japan, which has diplomatic relations with China, having official contacts (with Taiwan)." Xu said, reiterating Beijing's one-China policy.

Japan switched diplomatic relations from Taipei to Beijing in 1972 and has since then virtually banned official contacts in order to avoid upsetting Beijing which considers Taiwan as a renegade province.

Xu's remarks were seen as a response to recent remarks by Shinseito (Japan Renewal Party) co-leader Ichiro Ozawa challenging this decades-long practice. "If he (Taiwan's Li) says he wants to come, he will be welcome," Ozawa said in indicating his support for high-level contacts.

Taiwanese politicians eager to improve the island's international standing in the absence of diplomatic ties, have long reproached Tokyo for paying too much attention to Chinese sensibilities and have urged cabinet-level visits to Taiwan.

While voicing no objection to private, economic and cultural exchange between Japan and Taiwan, Xu balked at political contacts.

"If President Li comes to Japan, regardless of the circumstances, this will not be of advantage to China-Japan relations."

Xu dismissed U.S. criticism of Beijing's bid for the Olympic Games in 2000 as "interference in domestic affairs," and said China opposes the U.S. "forcing its ideas on its partner countries."

On July 26 the U.S. House of Representatives adopted a resolution opposing Beijing's Olympic bid, citing its poor human rights record.

Nevertheless, Xu showed a conciliatory stance, saying that China "wants to support, to develop ties (with the U.S.) in a spirit that emphasizes the overall common interest despite remaining differences."

Commenting on rising international concern about China's military buildup, Xu said his country's armament represented the minimum necessary to guarantee national defense.

He reaffirmed that China does not seek hegemony in Asia and considers maintaining friendly relations with Japan as its duty in the region.

UK Prime Minister Departs for Malaysia 21 Sep

OW2109055493 Tokyo KYODO in English 0544 GMT 21 Sep 93

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 21 KYODO—British Prime Minister John Major left from Haneda Airport for Kuala Lumpur on Tuesday [21 September] afternoon at the end of a four-day visit to Japan.

In summit talks on Monday, Major and his Japanese counterpart Morihiro Hosokawa ruled out government compensation for British prisoners of war (POWs) from World War II, but agreed it is worth examining private measures to help them.

Major urged more open markets in a number of industries in meetings with business leaders and Trade Minister Hiroshi Kumagai.

He also gave his strongest endorsement to date of Japan's quest for permanent membership of the United Nations Security Council.

Major was the first leader of a major industrialized country to visit Japan since Hosokawa took office in August.

Prior to his departure for Malaysia, Emperor Akihito and Empress Michiko hosted a luncheon party for the British Prime Minister at the Imperial Palace. Crown Prince Naruhito and Crown Princess Masako were present at the luncheon.

Hata, Australian Counterpart: APEC Important

OW2109074493 Tokyo KYODO in English 0720 GMT 21 Sep 93

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 21 KYODO—Australian Trade Minister Peter Cook and Japanese Foreign Minister Tsutomu Hata agreed Tuesday [21 September] on the importance of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) forum in promoting free and open trade, foreign ministry officials said.

Hata said the two countries should discuss cooperation in the Asia-Pacific region and make the forum more open, stressing the importance of a November meeting in Seattle of APEC leaders, according to the officials.

In a 30-minute meeting, they also agreed on the importance of successfully concluding the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade talks this year.

Cook said Australia wants to continue cooperating with Japan to promote their relationship, which is basically in good condition.

He is the first Australian minister to visit Japan since the government of Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa came to power in August. Cook arrived in Japan on Monday for a four-day visit.

Hosokawa 'Hopes To Meet' Keating at APEC Summit

OW2109105393 Tokyo KYODO in English 1036 GMT 21 Sep 93

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 21 KYODO—Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa said Tuesday [21 September] he hopes to meet Australian Prime Minister Paul Keating in the United States in November, a Japanese Foreign Ministry official said. Hosokawa made the remark when Australian Trade Minister Peter Cook called on him at his official residence for about 25 minutes.

Cook relayed a message of Keating that the Australian premier hopes to talk with him when he attends the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) forum, planned for November 19-20 in Seattle, the official said.

Cook was quoted as telling Hosokawa that the APEC, a ministerial forum for promotion of economic development in countries in the Asia-Pacific region, plays an important role in bridging the eastern and western coasts of the Pacific Ocean. He also reportedly said he hopes the APEC will continue to serve as a vehicle to promote free trade.

Hosokawa said free trade is indispensable to Japan and expressed hope the planned meeting of the 15-member regional group will be successful, the official said.

Cook, who arrived in Japan on Monday for a four-day stay, reportedly said he intends to visit Japan once every six months because Japan is Australia's biggest trade partner.

He conferred earlier Tuesday with Foreign Minister Tsutomu Hata.

Nakanishi Orders End to Peacekeeping Mission

OW0809122493 Tokyo KYODO in English 1219 GMT 8 Sep 93

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 8 KYODO—Defense Agency Chief Keisuke Nakanishi issued an order Wednesday [8 September] for about 600 Japanese peacekeepers in Cambodia to end their mission and return home, agency officials said.

The officials said Nakanishi, director general of the Defense Agency, issued the order after the United Nations formally notified Tokyo of the Japanese troops' schedule.

The ground Self-Defense Forces members will return to the Chitose base in Hokkaido in two groups on September 14 and 26, the officials said. Their homecoming will mark the end of year-long peacekeeping activities by Self-Defense Forces personnel.

Peacekeepers Returning 'Late' Sep

OW0809081493 Tokyo KYODO in English 0804 GMT 8 Sep 93

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 8 KYODO—Japanese serving in Cambodia on a UN peacekeeping mission will return home in late September, Chief Cabinet Secretary Masayoshi Takemura announced Wednesday [8 September].

About 450 Japanese army engineers will arrive at Chitose airport on Japan's northernmost main island of Hokkaido next Tuesday and about 150 more will follow September 26, the top government spokesman said at a news conference. The 600-member engineering battalion, dispatched to Cambodia in September 1992, has been engaged in noncombat duties such as road and bridge repair work.

Eight cease-fire observers will also arrive at Narita international airport near Tokyo on September 16. Takemura said.

About 70 civilian police officers and most of the 50 election monitors have already returned home. The Cambodia mission is the first UN peacekeeping operation Japan has participated in since the end of World War II.

22 Suspected Vietnamese Boat People Caught

*OW1109063593 Tokyo KYODO in English 0605 GMT
11 Sep 93*

[Text] Nagasaki, Sept. 11 KYODO—A small wooden boat with 22 people on board reached waters near a remote island west of Japan's southernmost main island of Kyushu on Saturday [11 September], Maritime Safety Agency officials said. The 14 adults and eight children on the boat appear to be Vietnamese, the officials said.

A Japanese fishing vessel found the boat in the East China Sea about four kilometers west of Fukue Island, Nagasaki Prefecture, on Saturday morning. A patrol boat is towing the vessel to Nagasaki port, the officials said. The people on board will be taken to a local immigration control office.

Officials inspected the vessel and found more than 10 documents stamped with Vietnamese Government marks, the officials said. At least 120 Vietnamese on board small vessels have turned up in territorial waters off southern Japan in July and August.

Tokyo Offers Grant Assistance to Thailand

*OW1009085193 Tokyo KYODO in English 0846 GMT
10 Sep 93*

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 10 KYODO—Japan on Friday [10 September] offered grant assistance to Thailand totaling 2.37 billion yen, the Foreign Ministry said.

A grant worth up to 1.95 billion yen will be extended for the construction of a vocational training school aimed at enabling juvenile offenders to become useful members of society. The school will be located in the Nakhon Phatom area on the outskirts of Bangkok.

Another grant of up to 420 million yen was offered for a major hospital to use in procuring medical equipment to expand its surgical facilities.

The Maharaj Nakorn Sri Thammaraj Hospital is known as the core hospital in southern Thailand. Japan has already extended a grant of up to 1.1 billion yen to improve its operating rooms and construct related facilities.

Diplomatic notes pertaining to the two grants were exchanged between representatives of the two countries earlier in the day in Bangkok.

Ex-Im Bank Guarantees Loan to Greek Railway

*OW0809072293 Tokyo KYODO in English 0705 GMT
8 Sep 93*

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 8 KYODO—The government-backed Export-Import [Ex-Im] Bank of Japan on Wednesday [8 September] signed an agreement with Japanese life insurance companies to guarantee their 8 billion yen syndicated loan to a Greek railway organization, bank officials said. They said the loan will be used

by the Hellenic railways organization of Greece to finance the expansion and modernization of its railway network and purchases of railway equipment.

Since Greece is a member nation of the European Community (EC), the loan will help improve the Japan-EC economic relations, which are troubled by a trade imbalance, the officials said.

This is the first Ex-Im Bank loan to be offered under its broadened guarantee facility, the officials said. The facility was broadened in 1985 to guarantee independent overseas loans by private Japanese financial institutions in order to promote the flows of private funds to foreign countries.

Kono Criticizes Hosokawa for Ignoring Key Issues

*OW2109081793 Tokyo KYODO in English 0807 GMT
21 Sep 93*

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 21 KYODO—Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) President Yohei Kono on Tuesday [21 September] criticized Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa for not touching on issues of public concern in his policy speech before parliament.

Kono made the comment in the Diet building after the day's plenary session of the House of Representatives adjourned. He cited as examples of such issues the opening of Japan's rice market, planned public subsidies for political parties and the jobless rate.

"Quite frankly, I think there was very little of what the people really wanted to hear," Kono said. "It is regrettable."

Kono, the first LDP president who failed to assume prime ministership in nearly four decades, said it is necessary to have in-depth discussions on economic issues at the lower house budget committee.

To wrest back power from Hosokawa's seven-party coalition, the LDP will appeal to the public that the party has the capability to shepherd the nation's economy in the right direction.

"It is the LDP that built the Japanese economy, which is one of the most powerful in the world," Kono said. "The LDP is strong in economic management."

Kono was reelected on Friday as the leader of the opposition party for a two-year term. The former chief cabinet secretary in the Kiichi Miyazawa government was elected as the LDP president in July after Miyazawa stepped down to take responsibility for the party's failure to seize a majority in the key lower house.

Inaba Urges Clarification of Political Donations

*OW0809080193 Tokyo KYODO in English 0735 GMT
8 Sep 93*

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 8 KYODO—The head of the Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry urged political

parties Wednesday [8 September] to make clear their policies on political donations.

Kosaku Inaba, who also is president of Ishikawajima-Harima heavy Industries Ltd., was commenting at a news conference on the decision by the Federation of Economic Organizations (Keidanren) to refrain from channeling corporate donations to political parties.

Inaba said recipients should first make clear how much and for how long they need donations. He said political donations by corporations will be necessary until a new system for a public subsidy and individual contributions is established.

On the nation's economic situation, Inaba called on the government to draw up a large-scale package of pump-priming measures "as soon as possible."

LDP Panel Proposes Ethics Committee for Image

OW2109150593 Tokyo KYODO in English 1448 GMT 21 Sep 93

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 21 KYODO—The major opposition Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) panel on party reform Tuesday [21 September] proposed setting up a political ethics committee of nonparty members to polish its scandal-tainted image, party officials said. In the wake of a series of scandals, including one which culminated in the arrest of former LDP kingpin Shin Kanemaru on tax evasion charges, the LDP was ousted from power by the coalition government of Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa in early August after a 38-year monopoly on power.

Takeshi Noda, chief of the LDP's party reform headquarters, presented a report to LDP President Yohei Kono proposing establishment of the ethics committee as well as a reform package focusing on dissolving the party's factions and introduction of an age limit for politicians holding party posts. In addition, a basic policy examination committee should be established to review the LDP's founding declaration and party statutes, Noda said.

The reform proposals will be further discussed by party executives before being submitted to the LDP convention starting September 29, the officials said.

Noda, however, admitted that the reform package, especially the proposed end to the faction system and the introduction of a compulsory retirement system, was not more than "a rough framework," which is likely to meet with considerable resistance and discussion within the party. "To deserve the trust of the people, it is necessary that we audaciously undergo a complete change," Noda said in the foreword of his report.

To grab power from the reform-minded, seven-party coalition government led by Hosokawa, the LDP must carry out party reform "that accomplishes rebirth with a view to the future," the report said. A reformed LDP

having "found again its real meaning as a political party" will carry out the functions henceforth filled by the factions, it said.

"Therefore, we will set up a new system, new organs and dissolve the factions," the report said, adding factions were also obsolete with the introduction of single-seat constituencies and a proportional representation election system in the House of Representatives.

Concerning compulsory retirement, the report avoids making concrete statements about an age limit following strong opposition from veteran politicians who fear losing their posts and influence.

A decision is expected to be modeled on criteria for selection of general election candidates. The report remains vague on when the age limit will be introduced and merely mentions it would be adopted in line with "a new electoral system."

EPA: 'Tankan' Report Shows Stagnant Economy

OW1009090993 Tokyo KYODO in English 0856 GMT 10 Sep 93

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 10 KYODO—A senior Economic Planning Agency (EPA) official said Friday [10 September] the Bank of Japan's quarterly economic survey shows the economy is stagnating. However, Tsutomu Tanaka, vice minister of the agency, told reporters the EPA has no intention of changing its own judgment on the economy.

The central bank's quarterly survey, known as "Tankan," said the business performance of major enterprises has worsened since the previous survey was conducted three months before. Tanaka said the central bank's observation had been expected and there is no need for the agency to change its view on economic conditions.

Hosokawa: Resurgence of Bubble Economy 'Unlikely'

OW2109135293 Tokyo KYODO in English 1300 GMT 21 Sep 93

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 21 KYODO—Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa told reporters Tuesday [21 September] night that the Bank of Japan's 0.75 percentage point cut in the key rate to a record low 1.75 percent earlier in the day will no longer generate a "bubble economy." The phenomenon of rapid asset inflation which came to be known as the "bubble economy" typified the late 1980s.

"Given stable prices of real estate, and goods and services at present, the resurgence of such economy is unlikely," Hosokawa said.

Takeshi Nagano, chairman of the Japan Federation of Employers Associations (Nikkeiren), said at a separate news conference, "I believe the central bank still has room to lower the official discount rate by another 0.25 percentage point."

Nagano indicated the business lobby will seek another key rate cut if the domestic economy remains in the doldrums despite the recently adopted pump-priming package and the latest discount rate reduction.

According to the Bank of Japan, the new discount rate of 1.75 percent per year is one of the lowest in the world. Previously, only three countries—the United States, Canada and Switzerland—had seen their discount rates slip below 2 percent.

The Sanwa Research Institute, a research arm of Sanwa Bank, and the Japan Research Institute, affiliated with Sumitomo Bank, estimate the latest discount rate cut will have the effect of pushing up growth in the nation's gross national product (GNP) by a marginal rate of around 0.1 percentage point.

BOJ officials hope the rate cut will have a favorable impact on weak business confidence as observed in the August "Tankan" survey of business sentiment.

On the rate cut's effect on capital spending, many economic research institutes believe lower interest rates will not lead directly to greater capital investment, noting weak consumer spending and delayed inventory adjustments.

The Japan Research Institute says the 0.75 point rate cut will help boost yearly growth in the combined pretax profits of Japanese businesses by 2.4 percentage points. This does not represent a major improvement in corporate earnings, industry analysts say, because about 10 percent of the listed companies are expected to report lower pretax profits in fiscal 1993.

On the minus side, the latest cut in the discount rate—the rate charged on central bank loans to private banks—is expected to reduce the overall interest earnings of depositors by a net 1 trillion yen. Economists warn that the lower interest earnings could further dampen consumer spending.

Relaxed Standards To Apply for Labor Subsidies

OW0909102793 Tokyo KYODO in English 1022 GMT 9 Sep 93

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 9 KYODO—The Labor Ministry will continue applying until the end of next March relaxed standards for subsidies to companies implementing employment adjustment measures, ministry officials said Thursday [9 September]. They said the move is in response to the continued slump in Japan's economy.

The measures include temporary suspension from work and personnel transfers to different jobs to deal with the slump. The relaxed standards for the subsidies, which are intended to help companies implementing such measures pay salaries to affected employees, were to expire at the end of September.

To be eligible for the subsidies under the relaxed standards, a company must not have more workers on its payroll in the most recent three-month period than it did the previous year. In addition, the company's production must have decreased by more than 5 percent from a year earlier.

Normally the standards dictate that both the number of workers and production must have decreased by more than 5 percent from a year earlier.

Minister Asks Firms Not To Cut Recruitment

OW0909053793 Tokyo KYODO in English 0348 GMT 9 Sep 93

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 9 KYODO—Labor Minister Chikara Sakaguchi appealed to companies not to cut recruitment Thursday [9 September], especially of new graduates. Sakaguchi and Vice Minister Takanobu Nagai made the call in visits to the Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry, the Japan Federation of Employers' Associations and other business groups.

They argued the need for corporations to help graduates get established in jobs now as the proportion of young people in the population is expected to fall in the medium term and long term. They also urged companies to provide equal job opportunities to women students.

Sakaguchi has written to 90 industry groups asking them not to cut recruitment, ministry officials said.

Ministry Rejects International Airfare Hikes

OW0909102693 Tokyo KYODO in English 1020 GMT 9 Sep 93

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 9 KYODO—The Transport Ministry will turn down a request from Japanese airlines seeking approval for increased fares on international routes from Japan, a top ministry official said Thursday [9 September]. Michihiko Matsuo, vice transport minister for administrative affairs, told reporters that the decision is designed to avoid widening a gap between the cost of flying overseas from Japan and the price of tickets purchased abroad.

"We should have tried aggressively to narrow the airfare gap, but given the tough business environment surrounding airlines, all we can do at the moment is to put off airfare hikes," he said.

Japan Airlines Co. (JAL), All Nippon Airways Co. (ANA), Japan Air System (JAS), and Japan Asia Airways (JAA) applied last December to raise first and business class airfares in two stages. The ministry gave the go-ahead for the first stage of the hikes on January 4, which ranged from 5 to 9 percent for fares on European routes, Pacific routes, and Asia-Oceania routes. The second stage of the airfare hikes was slated for October 1.

"We had counted on the airfare hike bringing us an additional 4.5 billion yen in earnings," said a JAL

official. "The number of passengers is on the decline because of the economic slowdown, and this will be a major cause of a drop in earnings," he noted.

Local Affairs Agency Proposes Decentralization

OW0909085793 Tokyo KYODO in English 0852 GMT 9 Sep 93

[Text] Nagoya, Sept. 9 KYODO—The Nagoya Chamber of Commerce and Industry proposed Thursday [9 September] that a government agency be set up to promote the decentralization of power, chamber officials said. Under the proposal, a new local affairs agency would take over all existing regional offices of the national government, and administrative functions in Tokyo would be limited to diplomatic, defense, and basic national policy matters.

The proposal was made in a report that Ryuichi Kato, head of the chamber and also vice chairman of Japan chamber of commerce and industry, delivered Thursday to Koshiro Ishida, director general of the Management and Coordination Agency, and Home Affairs Minister Kanji Sato, the officials said.

The director general of the proposed agency, who would have a rank of state minister, should be appointed by the prime minister, the chamber said.

North Korea

U.S. Air Refueling Exercise 'Provocation'

SK2209051193 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0408 GMT 22 Sep 93

[Text] Pyongyang, September 22 (KCNA)—The U.S. imperialists mobilized "KC-135" tanker squadron from Guam island Monday to refuel bombers of the U.S. Pacific-based Marine Corps in the sky above South Korea and then scores of military planes in an aerial military exercise in the sky above Pyongyang and Kongju, according to military sources.

This was aimed to increase the capacity of military planes of different types in surprise attack on the strategic targets of the northern half of Korea with a long-distance non-stop flight under the support of tankers.

It is part of provocation moves to artificially coil up tensions on the Korean peninsula.

Foreign Ministry Spokesman on DPRK-U.S. Talks

SK2209113293 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1114 GMT 22 Sep 93

[Text] Pyongyang, September 22 (KCNA)—A spokesman for the DPRK Foreign Ministry issued a statement today regarding the third-stage DPRK-U.S. talks, which reads in full:

Statement of DPRK Foreign Ministry spokesman:

With regard to the third-stage DPRK-U.S. talks the U.S. side recently is showing ill-boding signs that may have an extremely negative effect on the progress of the talks.

Words are abroad following the tour of South Korea and Japan by Gallucci, head of the U.S. side's delegation to the DPRK-U.S. talks, that "the third-stage DPRK-U.S. talks presuppose acceptance of inspection by the agency (International Atomic Energy Agency) and resumption of North-South dialogue" and that "North Korea's nuclear problem could not but be raised at the UN Security Council unless such preconditions are solved."

In this regard, we cannot but call in question the stand and attitude of the U.S. side toward the talks.

There is neither justification nor ground to set "preconditions" for the third-stage talks.

As pointed out clearly in the New York joint statement June 11, the DPRK and the U.S. sides agreed in unequivocal terms on the principle of continuing with the negotiation on an equal and fair basis.

As far as preconditions are concerned, our step of unilaterally suspending temporarily the effectuation of the step to withdraw from the nuclear non-proliferation treaty presupposed the DPRK-U.S. negotiation.

This notwithstanding, the U.S. side seems intending to set preconditions for the third-stage talks. This is a unilateral, self-opinionated view.

At the second-stage talks in Geneva the U.S. side, from the beginning, tried to set its demand as a "precondition" for the third-stage talks but had to withdraw it of its own accord in face of our repeated just assertion.

When we manifested our readiness to negotiate with the IAEA and our consistent stand toward the North-South dialogue at the Geneva talks we did not mean to have any unilateral duty like that which the U.S. side says now. It was a manifestation of our invariable will to solve the nuclear problem through dialogue and negotiation at any cost.

It is clear to anyone that if any unjust precondition of negotiation is set against the dialogue partner in a self-opinionated way, an equal and fair dialogue is out of the question.

The DPRK and the U.S. sides have shares of their own choice in implementing the agreed points.

Both sides, therefore, at the second-stage talks in Geneva expressed mutual understanding of the principle that each side should not resort to such a unilateral and pressure-oriented method like "you do first, then I'll follow you" and should refrain from acts getting on the nerve of the dialogue partner during the period of the talks.

If the U.S. side is a dialogue partner truly valuing good faith, it must respect the principle and not attempt to rely on the method of pressure.

Meanwhile, we cannot understand why the United States pays so deep attention to "triangular mutual assistance system" with those forces which abhor the DPRK-USA talks, while laying stress on the negotiation with us, at the moment when the DPRK-USA negotiation is making a smooth progress.

If the U.S. side's unilateral urge of negotiations with the IAEA and North-South dialogue to us had not pursued an objective to lay an encircling net from all sides to stifle us, the negotiator of the U.S. side himself would not have openly threatened that he would bring our nuclear problem to the UN Security Council and during his Seoul tour the South Korean high-ranking authorities would not have recklessly cried for "sanction" against someone as if they had been waiting for it.

All facts give a strong doubt that the U.S.-alleged "pre-condition" for the talks proceeded not from a genuine stand for the settlement of the nuclear problem but from the original stand to siege and stifle our Republic and our socialist system.

We declared more than once that we have neither willing to make nuclear weapons, nor necessity, nor financial ability and this stand of ours remains still unchanged.

From this stand we have asserted dialogue with the United States, a party directly responsible for the outbreak of the nuclear problem on the Korean peninsula, from the outset and have done our best to sincerely implement our duty at the talks and after the talks as well.

Practice is a touchstone that distinguishes between right and wrong.

We decided to believe, first of all, the stand of the U.S. side specified in the New York joint statement from the first round of the talks, irrespective of the half century-old mistrust and confrontation and made a resolute decision to unilaterally and temporarily suspend the effectuation of the measure for withdrawal from the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty.

When the chief executive of the United States uttered violent words getting on our nerves contrary to the New York joint statement in July last, we showed the tolerance of continuing the talks, taking note of the explanation of the other party of the dialogue that his utterances did not mean the change of the stand of the U.S. side.

Our side's active proposal to introduce light water moderated reactors, which presupposes the sacrifice of the independent nuclear power industry it had built through hard work, clearly proved how sincere our efforts are for the fundamental solution of the nuclear problem.

During the last two months since the second-stage talks between the DPRK and the United States in Geneva, the

U.S. staged nuclear war exercises against the DPRK and did not utter a word about how to realize the proposed introduction of light water moderated reactors. But we did not care about it but began negotiation with the IAEA and are doing our best for the resumption of the inter-Korean dialogue, from a magnanimous stance of sacrificing trifles for greater purposes.

The unbiased world public deeply sympathize with and properly estimate our consistent, peaceful and self-determined policy of attaching great importance to negotiated solution of problems and achieving peace and stability in the Korean peninsula and northeast Asia.

Nonetheless, the United States, our dialogue partner, mistaking our sincere stance in dialogue for an expression of some weakness, is returning to the old mode of thinking to realize its intentions with strength.

The United States must not stick to the anachronistic conception any longer but boldly discard its wrong stance in dialogue.

If the United States continuously tries to lay artificial hurdles in the way of talks, unreasonably raising the negotiation with the IAEA and the inter-Korean dialogue as preconditions, we will have no alternative but to reconsider all the measures we have taken, presupposing negotiation with the United States.

We sincerely hope such unfavorable, complex things will not happen.

We will watch the future movements of the United States.

PRC Politburo Member Meets With Delegation

*SK2209100293 Pyongyang Korean Central
Broadcasting Network in Korean 1300 GMT 20 Sep 93*

[Text] Li Tieying, member of the Political Bureau of the Communist Party of China and state councillor, on 18 September met with our country's Foreign Language Press Group delegation led by Hwang Sun-myong, its director and editor in chief, who was visiting China.

Present at the meeting were (Zhang Wenjun), director of the Chinese Foreign Language Publication Bureau and Pae Yong-chae, our country's charge d'affaires ad interim to China.

Foreign Minister Meets New Chinese Ambassador

*SK2209054493 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0409
GMT 22 Sep 93*

[Text] Pyongyang, September 22 (KCNA)—Kim Yongnam, vice-premier and foreign minister, Tuesday met and had a conversation with Qiao Zonghuai, newly-appointed Chinese Ambassador E.P. [extraordinary and plenipotentiary] to Korea, who paid a courtesy call on him.

CIS Branch Meeting of Pomchonghangnyon Held*SK2109122593 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1011
GMT 21 Sep 93*

[Text] Moscow, September 19 (KCNA)—A meeting of the Commonwealth of Independent States branch of the National Alliance of Youth and Students for the Country's Reunification (Pomchonghangnyon) was held in Moscow on September 18.

Ku Chol-su, chairman of the branch, made a report on the work of the branch and delegates of youth and students from different districts made speeches.

The reporter and speakers said that the great leader President Kim Il-song opened a brilliant path of reunification by setting forth the "10-point program of the great unity of the whole nation for the reunification of the country." They expressed their resolve to devote their body and soul to the struggle for accelerating the reunification of the country, upholding the great program of reunification indicated by the respected leader.

Ho Chang-cho, chairman of the North side's headquarters of Pomchonghangnyon; Yim Min-sik, secretary general of the overseas headquarters of the National Alliance for the Country's Reunification (Pomminnyon); and Kang Il, chairman of the International United Confederation of Koreans, made congratulatory speeches at the meeting.

The meeting renamed the organization the International Federation of Korean youths.

Thai Defense Minister Attends Performance*SK2209025393 Pyongyang Korean Central
Broadcasting Network in Korean 1300 GMT 19 Sep 93*

[Text] His Excellency Sukmak Wichit, defense minister of the Kingdom of Thailand, who is visiting our country, and his entourage saw an acrobatic performance at the Acrobatic Theater of the Korean People's Army [KPA] today. Comrade O Chin-u, minister of People's Armed Forces; generals, officers, and soldiers of the KPA; and working people in the city saw the performance together with the Thai guests.

The performance won great admiration from the audience because of its high ideological and artistic quality and the performers' outstanding talent.

The defense minister delivered a flower basket to the performers, congratulating on the success of the performance.

Yugoslav Envoy Bids Farewell to Yang Hyong-sop*SK2109072193 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0431
GMT 21 Sep 93*

[Text] Pyongyang, September 21 (KCNA)—Yang Hyong-sop, chairman of the Supreme People's Assembly, met and had a conversation with Milan

Seslija, Yugoslav ambassador to Korea, who paid a farewell call on him, at the Mansudae Assembly Hall Monday.

Kang Song-san Gets Message From SRV Premier*SK2209100593 Pyongyang Korean Central
Broadcasting Network in Korean 1500 GMT 20 Sep 93*

[Text] Comrade Kang Song-san, premier of the Administration Council, has received a message from SRV Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet in reply to his congratulatory message on the 48th anniversary of the SRV national day.

The message thanked him for having sent a heartfelt message of congratulation. The message also expressed a firm conviction that the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries would further develop.

Parliamentary Delegate Speaks on Nuclear Issue*SK2209024793 Pyongyang Korean Central
Broadcasting Network in Korean 1500 GMT 20 Sep 93*

[Text] On 16 September, Yi Mong-ho, head delegate of a DPRK parliamentary delegation, delivered a speech on an agenda item on the world's political, economic, and social situation at the 90th general meeting of the International Parliamentary Union held in Canberra, Australia.

He said it is a very important issue pertaining to humankind's destiny to prevent war and defend peace at present. He continued to say:

The DPRK, while exerting all of its efforts in order to display greatly the superiority of the man-centered socialist society, is consistently making efforts to break the current deadlock prevailing on the Korean peninsula and open the road for independent, peaceful reunification.

We recently put forth an issue on exchanging special envoys appointed by top authorities [choego tangguk-jadul] of the North and the South in a bid to discuss and agree on pending issues in a package, including the implementation of the Joint Declaration on Denuclearization on the Korean peninsula.

The 10-point program of great national unity for the fatherland's reunification was adopted at the fifth meeting of the Ninth Supreme People's Assembly held last April. The 10-point program highlights the founding of an independently, peacefully, and neutrally reunified country, based on the spirit of nation-loving and national independence; the promotion of coexistence, coprosperity, and public interest; and an increase in understanding, credibility, and solidarity through contacts, visits, and dialogues after eliminating misgivings about a northward invasion, a southward invasion, victory over communism, and communization. We recognize that this 10-point program constitutes a guarantee

under which the North and the South of Korea can prevent the danger of war, save the nation from disaster, and open the road for the fatherland's reunification by working cooperatively.

Our Republic's consistent antinuclear and peaceful position was demonstrated during two DPRK-U.S. talks. As is known, joint statements and press statements have been adopted and announced at the DPRK-U.S. talks. First of all, the United States of America reconfirmed its commitment on the principle guaranteeing it will not use arms, including nuclear weapons, or threaten us with these arms.

As for ultimately resolving the nuclear issue, the two sides also discussed issues on exchanging our Republic's graphite speed reduction reactors and nuclear facilities related to this reactor with light water reactors. The proposal for introducing the light water reactors further confirms the transparency of our Republic's policy on denuclearization and clearly shows that we have no intention of developing nuclear weapons. The United States supported this proposal and confirmed its willingness to work out with our Republic ways to provide light water reactors.

The two sides also shared opinions that application of the International Atomic Energy Agency's safeguards accord completely and impartially is essential to strengthening the international nuclear nonproliferation system.

The United States understood, and expressed support for, our just proposal for implementing the North-South joint declaration on denuclearization through a North-South dialogue and for realizing the exchange of special envoys in preparation for a summit.

The adoption of the DPRK-U.S. joint statement provided a basis for the fundamental resolution of the nuclear issue on the Korean peninsula. If the principles of the joint statement are effectively implemented, they will contribute greatly to peace and security in Asia and the world as well as to the realization of the denuclearization of the Korean peninsula.

It is of no use to simply reach an agreement and make a promise during talks. What matters is for each party to precisely [ttokttokhi] implement what it must do. The DPRK and the United States should make joint efforts to bring positive results by conducting sincere negotiations on the basis of equality and fairness according to the principles proclaimed at home and abroad through the joint statement.

In the negotiations with the International Atomic Energy Agency as well, we have been making every effort to bring forth success. The parliaments of the peace-loving countries of the world now support and welcome the results of the DPRK-U.S. talks, and hope that the talks will make successful progress. We will, as we did in the

past, continue to make every effort to resolve the nuclear issue through negotiation and to reunify the country peacefully.

A member of our country's parliamentary delegation spoke on 17 September refuting the South Korean puppet delegate's placing blame on us by distorting facts. He said as follows:

The nuclear issue on the Korean peninsula will be resolved fundamentally if the DPRK-U.S. talks are held successfully. However, the South Korean authorities are making improper [ondangchi mothan] remarks, such as the ones about the North's nuclear ambition, nuclear development, and sanctions against the North, in an attempt to obstruct the DPRK-U.S. talks. At a time when the DPRK-U.S. talks are successfully held to bring a fundamental resolution to the nuclear issue in our country, those who are not qualified to participate in the talks are making remarks like this. We cannot but regard this as a ridiculous act aimed at throwing a wet blanket on the DPRK-U.S. talks and hampering the talks at any cost.

He referred to the cause of the nuclear issue in our country, and stressed that the nuclear issue on the Korean peninsula can be resolved only through the talks between us and the United States. He asserted as follows:

The South Korean authorities do not deserve to say this or that about the nuclear issue on the Korean peninsula. Unaware of the U.S. intent, they are acting senselessly. Why should sanctions be necessary when the nuclear issue on the Korean peninsula is being resolved smoothly? Sanctions will not be implemented even if the South Korean authorities insist on them. To call for sanctions on fellow countrymen is to bring an enemy into one's own house. This is little short of treachery. We neither have nuclear weapons, nor the will, capability, or need to develop nuclear weapons.

As for North-South talks, if the exchange of special envoys for the preparation of summit talks is realized, the overall problems for the reunification of Korea, including the implementation of the joint declaration on the denuclearization of the Korean peninsula, will be solved.

Various North-South talks, including the North-South high-level talks, were hampered because the South Korean authorities conducted war exercises against us. For this reason, we think that only the talks between the highest level [choegowikkup hoedam] can solve Korea's reunification problem.

Mentioning the so-called dialogue and reunification while depending on foreign forces is a mockery at the nation that cannot be tolerated.

We will continue in the future to make every effort to fundamentally resolve the nuclear issue on the Korean peninsula through talks and to realize the peaceful reunification of the country.

WPK Delegates Meet Brazilian Parties' Leaders*SK2209111993 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1004
GMT 22 Sep 93*

[Text] Pyongyang, September 22 (KCNA)—Leaders of political parties of Brazil expressed full support to the just cause of the Korean people recently when they received a delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK] headed by the Korean ambassador to Peru.

Joao Amazonas, chairman of the Central Committee of the Brazilian Communist Party, said all the victories won by the WPK and Korean people in their struggle for building the Korean-style socialism and national reunification and in the international arena is an example for the progressive forces of the world struggling for the socialist and communist cause. The Brazilian Communist Party will extend full support and solidarity to the just struggle of the party and people of Korea, he added.

Miguel Arraes, chairman of the Socialist Party of Brazil, said he extends support and solidarity to the WPK and the Korean people in their struggle for socialist construction and national reunification.

Luis Henrique, chairman of the Brazilian Democratic Movement, said he would make strenuous efforts for the development of relations between the two parties.

Claudio Campos, secretary general of the October 8 Revolutionary Movement of Brazil, said they regard the ideas and theories on the position and role of the leader in the revolution and construction and an integrated whole of the party and the masses indicated by the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il as the most urgent matters at present and are deeply studying them and making efforts to apply them. "We will learn from the WPK's experience of party building," he added.

Papua New Guinea's Independence Day Observed*SK1609122993 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1000
GMT 16 Sep 93*

[Text] Pyongyang, September 16 (KCNA)—Newspapers here today dedicate by-lined articles to the independence day of Papua New Guinea.

Noting that the Papua New Guinean people have made signal achievements after the independence in the efforts to clear away the consequences of the colonial rule and build a new life, MINJU CHOSON says:

The government and people of Papua New Guinea are striving for peace and security in the South Pacific region.

Korea and Papua New Guinea established diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level on June 1, 1976.

The Korean people wish the Papua New Guinean people new achievements in their endeavours to build a free and prosperous, new society.

News Conference on Capture of ROK 'Spy Ship'*SK2209113893 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1053
GMT 22 Sep 93*

[“Press Conference on Captured South Korean Spy Ship”—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, September 22 (KCNA) - the Secretariat of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland sponsored a press conference here today concerning the South Korean spy ship which was captured by the Navy of the Korean People's Army [KPA] on Sept. 16 after infiltrating into the western territorial waters of the North side on military espionage mission.

Addressing the press conference, KPA Captain Sim Ki-pok denounced the South Korean puppets' infiltration of a spy ship into the territorial waters of the North on espionage mission as a premeditated provocation to artificially aggravate the military tensions and an unpardonable anti-national, anti-reunification criminal act blocking North-South dialogue and gravely threatening peace in the country.

Explaining how the spy ship was captured, he said: "The spy ship was captured on a spot two miles North of the Military Demarcation Line east of Taechong Island."

The South Korean puppets are insisting that the 1.5 ton spy ship captured by the North is a "fish transport vessel", in a foolish attempt to mislead public opinion, Sim Ki-tok noted, explaining the reasons why it is a spy ship.

"The first reason is that it is evidently a spy ship either in view of its tactical and technical features or in view of its equipment and apparatuses. It is made of plastic so that it can hardly be detected by a radar and it makes little noise in favor of spying. Inside the ship were found sets of spy apparatuses such diving tools as flippers, goggles, caps and gloves.

"The second reason is that there is no ground to regard the ship as a 'fish transport vessel.' There is no trace of fish storage in the ship. Although there are some nominal instruments for loading and unloading fish, they have never been used. Who would believe that a 1.5 ton ship is for transporting fish?

"The third reason is that the ship set sail from Paengnyong Island where the enemy's spy dispatch corps is headquartered, before infiltrating into the territorial waters of the North side. We had been watching the ship since it was on the shore of the island.

"The fourth reason is that the South Korean authorities are telling a lie that the compass of the ship was out of order in an attempt to make believe that the ship accidentally infiltrated into the territorial waters of the North side. When we captured the ship, the compass was normal and it was a magnetic compass which cannot go wrong in principle.

"The fifth reason is that all the 'crewmen' aboard the ship were clad in diving suits just before the ship was captured. We could clearly see the enemy shifting three persons clad in diving suit from the ship to a high-speed boat No. 358 at a distance of less than some 100 metres. This shows that the 'crewmen' clad in diving suit planned an underwater infiltration into the coast of the North side. If the ship were a fish transport vessel, the 'crewmen' would not have been clad in diving suit in such a hot weather.

"The sixth reason is that the enemy was on the alert to shelter the spy ship. The enemy kept silence while the ship was infiltrating deep into the waters of the North side. When a patrol boat of the North side moved out, the enemy hurriedly sent toward the spy ship a group of combatant ships which had been on the alert. "The seventh reason is that a ship has to keep several identification cards before going for a sail and when we seized and inspected South Korean fishing boats several times in the past there were more than ten kinds of identification cards, but there was not a single identification paper on the seized ship." Sim Ki-tok branded the South Korean puppets' infiltration of the spy ship into the territorial waters of the North side as an extension of the vicious military provocations they had ceaselessly perpetrated against the DPRK and as a premeditated, deliberate provocation aimed at aggravating the confrontation and tensions between the North and the South and foiling a North-South contact for the exchange of special envoys.

The KPA naval officer stressed:

"If the enemy continuously resorts to reckless military provocations, misunderstanding the will of our people and People's Army for peace, we will meet out a severe punishment to him.

"Our people who cherish the sovereignty of the DPRK and peace on the Korean peninsula do not want war, but will not beg for peace while having their dignity violated.

"The South Korean puppets must act with discretion, looking straight at the revolutionary position of our people and People's Army and apologize to the entire nation for aggravating North-South military tensions and confrontation through the infiltration of the spy ship."

Then, he answered questions put by reporters.

Reunification Meeting Stresses Confrontation End

*SK2009065293 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0500
GMT 20 Sep 93*

[Text] Pyongyang, September 20 (KCNA)—A "93 joint reunification meeting of citizens and students for the abolition of 'National Security Law' [NSL] and peaceful disarmament" took place in Seoul some time ago, according to EHWA VOICE, the Ehwa Women's University gazette of South Korea.

The participants in the function, saying that the driving force of the reunification is none other than the fellow countrymen in the North and the South, stressed that for the reunification it is imperative, first of all, to struggle for the termination of military confrontation, abolition of the "NSL" and peaceful disarmament.

The present "regime," circulating the "argument of sharing of hardships," is threatening the existence of the people by stepping up tough repressive actions such as forcible eviction and invocation of the "emergency arbitration power" against the Hyundai Trade Union, they denounced.

At the end of the meeting they conducted propaganda activities among the citizens urging an independent solution of the "nuclear problem," the securing of funds for people's welfare through disarmament and the abolition of the "NSL."

Kim Il-Song Gives Guidance to Farm Workers

*SK2209045193 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0406
GMT 22 Sep 93*

[Text] Pyongyang, September 22 (KCNA)—The great leader President Kim Il-song on September 19 gave on-the-spot guidance to the Kwail County integrated fruit farm.

He was accompanied by Vice-premier Kang Hui-won, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea So Kwan-hui, Chairman of the State Agricultural Commission Kim Won-chin, Chief Secretary of the Pyongyang municipal party committee Kang Hyon-su, Chief Secretary of the South Hwanghae provincial party committee Paek Pom-su and officials concerned.

The Kwail County integrated fruit farm which occupies a vast expanse of land on the west coast brought bumper fruit this year, too.

Going round different branch farms of the farm where fruit trees have borne abundant fruits, President Kim Il-song acquainted himself in detail with the production of fruits and expressed great satisfaction with rich fruit brought by the agricultural working people of the farm every year.

After going round the farm, he convened on the spot a consultative meeting of those concerned and gave teachings which will serve as a highly important guideline in further developing the pomiculture of the country.

Saying that the Kwail County integrated fruit farm which had taken its first step in the arduous days of the war has now turned into a leading fruit producer, he instructed that the fruit farm, a wealth of the country, should be managed well.

In order to increase the fruit yield, it is imperative to apply much chemical fertilizers and organic mineral fertilizers to fruit trees, he said.

Noting that to boost fruit production it is important to give enough water to fruit trees, he said already-completed irrigation system should be remunerated.

He instructed that the area under fruit should be expanded to provide the people with much more fruit and more efficient farming machines needed for the cultivation of orchard produced and supplied.

Noting that it is very important in building up the orchard under a far-reaching plan to replace old fruit trees with young ones in time and do additional planting well, he indicated concrete orientation and ways for it.

Saying that it is important to process fruit well along with its production, he instructed that much more strawberry and cherry juice and other syrup should be produced and supplied to the people.

Kim Chong-il Sends Letters to Drivers, Soldiers

*SK2209112693 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1033
GMT 22 Sep 93*

[Text] Pyongyang, September 22 (KCNA)—The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il recently sent a letter to Pyo Il-sok and his six brothers, heavy-duty lorry drivers of the fifth ore transport workteam of the ore transport corps at the Musan mining complex, in reply to their letter.

The reply letter reads:

"Thank you.

The socialist fatherland will develop and prosper, supported by the will and faith of its dependable sons like you, comrades.

September 4, 1993

Kim Chong-il."

He also sent reply letters to Yi Chang-ung, an officer of the Korean People's Army, and his six brothers and one sister serving in the KPA on September 2 and to Yi Chong-un, a KPA officer, and his five brothers who are also officers of the KPA on September 5.

Upon receiving the autographic reply letters, they are filled with the firm determination to transport more iron headings and defend the party and the leader with their lives at the defence posts of the country like a fortress and shield so as to live up to his deep trust and expectation.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, who devotes all his thinking and activity to the happiness of the people, has encouraged the working people to perform exploits by sending letters to them since he began leading the revolution and construction.

In the 1990s, he sent a letter to the members of party cell No. 2 of department no. 5 of the Korean Central News Agency in reply to their letter carrying their unshakable

determination to safeguard the Workers' Party of Korea and the socialist motherland and reply letters to many other people across the country.

Among them are the workers of the April 5 pit of Kumgol branch mine of the Komdok mining complex, members of rolled steel party cell No. 2 of the blooming workshop of the Chollima steel complex, members of machine workteam No. 1 of the tool workshop of the Pyongyang textile machine plant, agricultural workers of workteam No. 3 of the Chongsan cooperative farm in Kangso district, Nampo municipality, and of the Wonhwa cooperative farm in Pyongwon county, teachers of the party cell of political economy chair No. 1 of the economy department of Kim Il-song University, officials of the DPRK Radio and TV Broadcasting Committee and the Korean Writing Company and Soldiers of Unit 525 of the Korean People's Army.

His reply letters carry his unshakable will and firm faith to carry the revolutionary cause of *chuche* to accomplishment and his trust in the Korean people as revolutionary comrades and his great favours to lead them to perform feats in this noble course.

In the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the leader and the people are interlinked by unbreakable bonds of kinship.

The people regard Comrade Kim Chong-il as their father and write in their letters to him whatever they are shy of telling their own parents.

This is the reality of Korea where the entire people are closely united around their illustrious leader like a large family.

'Good' Crops Said Expected in Various Areas

*SK2209021393 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1503
GMT 21 Sep 93*

[Text] Pyongyang, September 21 (KCNA)—Aftercrops are ruling good in South Hwanghae Province, Korea, following the first crops of wheat and barley that yielded high.

12 tons, above 15 tons at the maximum, are expected to come from each hectare in the double-cropping areas of the province through two-crop farming.

In Kangnyong and Ongjin Counties barley had been harvested and maize which was planted around June 20 ruled good. They foresee 8 or more tons of maize per hectare.

Rich crops are also reported from two-crop farming areas in Yongyon peninsula, Angyon, Taetan and other counties which did farming on a scientific and technical basis as demanded by the *chuche* method of farming.

New Clothing Plant Built in Chongjin City

*SK1809002393 Pyongyang Korean Central
Broadcasting Network in Korean 2200 GMT 14 Sep 93*

[Text] The Nanam clothing plant, which will contribute to improving the people's living standard, has begun operation. The plant, which has been built in Nanam district in Chongjin City, has been equipped with modern facilities, including cutting, sewing, ironing, and wrapping production process.

As the Nanam clothing plant has begun operation, it will produce and provide more elegant and convenient clothing to the people.

A ceremony to begin operation of the Nanam clothing plant was held on the spot on 13 September. Yi Kun-mo, responsible secretary of the North Hamgyong Provincial Party Committee and chairman of the North Hamgyong Provincial People's Committee; functionaries concerned; and employees of the plant attended the ceremony.

Yu Song-ha, manager of the plant, made a report at the ceremony.

South Korea

North 'Requested' IAEA To Scrap Inspection

*SK2209055693 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean
22 Sep 93 p 1*

[By Vienna-based correspondent Choe Maeng-ho]

[Text] It has been revealed that during a meeting with the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA] for the negotiation of nuclear inspections held in Pyongyang on 1 September, North Korea requested that the IAEA immediately remove all resolutions concerning the special inspection of North Korea, and to admit to and apologize for its partiality and to punish those involved in the partiality. This has been revealed in the report on the IAEA negotiations with North Korea prepared by Director General Hans Blix on the opening of the IAEA Board of Governors meeting on 21 September.

Report on North's Threat To Withdraw From NPT

*SK2109133493 Seoul KBS-1 Television Network in
Korean 1232 GMT 21 Sep 93*

[Report by Yi Kang-tok]

[Text] It has been learned that at its recent contact with the United States, North Korea said that U.S.-North Korean talks must be resumed without conditions such as negotiations between North Korea and the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA] and resumption of the South-North dialogue. It also said that if the nuclear issue is referred to the UN Security Council under the pretext that North Korea has failed to implement these

conditions, it would rescind the suspension of its withdrawal from the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty [NPT].

North Korea expressed this position in reply to the U.S. push for North Korea's implementation of the conditions for U.S.-North Korean talks, which was made at the contact between the U.S. and North Korean counselors in Beijing on 15 September. This very negative position of North Korea darkens the prospect for solution of the North Korean nuclear issue through dialogue. Regarding this, a government official pointed out that North Korea had mentioned its withdrawal from the NPT again just to gloss over [hodo] its insincere attitude toward negotiations before attending the IAEA Board of Governors meeting.

The official added: Today North Korea again demanded suspension of the so-called nuclear war exercise as a condition for South-North dialogue. North Korea has never changed its attitude. However, there is no change in the position of the ROK and the United States that the United States will not hold talks with North Korea unless North Korea holds South-North dialogue and practical negotiations with the IAEA.

He also said: The ROK and the United States will not immediately take measures to press North Korea, such as adoption of a resolution at the IAEA Board of Governors meeting. However, they have done preparatory work concerning this matter. If North Korea continues to take the delay tactic, measures for putting sanctions on it will be inevitable soon.

IAEA To Discuss Issue

*SK2109143493 Seoul KBS-1 Radio Network in Korean
1400 GMT 21 Sep 93*

[Report by correspondent Cha Man-sun from Vienna]

[Text] The September regular meeting of the IAEA Board of Governors opened on the afternoon of 21 September and began to discuss pending issues, focusing on the North Korean nuclear issue.

Hans Blix, director general of the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA], said in his keynote opening speech today: Discrepancies between North Korea's first report and the results of inspections have not yet been explained because North Korea refuses to either provide additional information or allow the IAEA to approach [chopkun] its unreported facilities [sisol].

Hans Blix stressed: The IAEA recently urged North Korea to accept normal [chongsangjogin] inspections to closely examine [kyumyong] the suspicion of North Korea's nuclear development and is now waiting for North Korea's response.

The IAEA Board of Governors intended to discuss the North Korean nuclear issue at the beginning of the meeting. But, the board has decided to discuss it on or

around 24 September because the IAEA Secretariat is waiting for North Korea's response and because of the importance of the issue.

IAEA Director on Talks

*SK2109233193 Seoul KBS-1 Radio Network in Korean
2100 GMT 21 Sep 93*

[From AP/YONHAP in Vienna]

[Text] A source reports that Hans Blix, director general of the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA], reported to those attending a regular meeting of the IAEA Board of Governors that, although the IAEA was persuading North Korea to observe the Nuclear Safeguards Agreement, no tangible progress had been made. In this connection, IAEA Spokesman David Kyd said that although the IAEA continues to exchange opinions with North Korea, it is important to note that no tangible change has been observed. It is not clear yet how the Board of Governors meeting, held behind closed doors, will react to North Korea's rejection of nuclear inspections.

In addition to the North Korean nuclear issue, the regular meeting of the IAEA Board of Governors, which opened in Vienna on 21 September, will discuss an Iraqi nuclear inspection, the safety of reactors in East Europe and the Republics of the former Soviet Union, and others by 24 September. An annual general meeting will be held next week with 114 countries in attendance.

Further on Director's Remarks

*SK2209013593 Seoul YONHAP in English 0114 GMT
22 Sep 93*

[Text] Vienna, Sept. 21 (YONHAP)—International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) Director-General Hans Blix pressed North Korea Tuesday for an answer by Wednesday on a second round of nuclear inspection negotiations. Speaking at the opening of the agency's Board of Governors meeting, Blix said there was no progress yet, because of denied access to actual sites, in trying to explain the discrepancy between North Korea's report and IAEA inspection results. The IAEA asked that North Korea allow either a routine or ad hoc inspection from Sept. 25 to Oct. 9 and give its answer by Wednesday, Blix said.

The latest response from North Korea, received at the IAEA on Monday, said it is willing to hold the second round of negotiations in Vienna instead of insisting on Pyongyang. But it repeated that it is "enough" for the IAEA to check on inspection equipment since North Korea has only suspended its decision to withdraw from the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty (NPT).

Whether the IAEA can expand its scope of inspection activities depends entirely on the agency's fairness and progress in North Korea-U.S. talks, it said.

The agency recommended that Pyongyang send a delegation to the IAEA general meeting opening Sept. 27 for negotiations on these issues, Blix said, and the IAEA is willing to dispatch its team to Pyongyang as long as specific dates are set on discussing ways to solve the North Korean nuclear problem.

Blix stressed that North Korea must comply with full-scope inspections, meaning the supply of additional information and access to clear the discrepancy between its report and IAEA inspection results.

Pyongyang especially must at least allow unlimited inspection of its declared nuclear facilities, Blix told the board.

The IAEA Board of Governors was scheduled to discuss on North Korea's nuclear inspection matters, No. 5 on the agenda, on Tuesday but pushed it back to Thursday, the last day of the meeting.

Officials said the postponement was to give North Korea the longest time possible to change its mind about negotiations with the IAEA and to leave enough time for board members to coordinate future actions on the issue.

IAEA Sets Deadline for North

*SK2109231093 Seoul KBS-1 Radio Network in Korean
2200 GMT 21 Sep 93*

[By Cha Man-sun in Vienna]

[Text] Because North Korea has repeatedly rejected normal inspections, the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA], again urging the North Korean side to fully observe the nuclear agreement [haekhyopjongui chonmyon chunsu], asked it to notify the IAEA by today whether or not it will accept inspections beginning on 25 September.

IAEA Director General Hans Blix reported to the Board of Governors that as North Korea has not fulfilled the nuclear agreement by taking issue with a special inspection, the IAEA sent to North Korea a message to that effect on 20 September. He also reported to the Board of Governors that the IAEA notified the UN Security Council of North Korea's failure to fulfill the nuclear agreement.

It is believed that it is unprecedented and exceptional for the IAEA to have sent a notification with a deadline urging North Korea to accept normal inspections.

Seoul Official on Plans

*SK2209095293 Seoul KBS-1 Radio Network in Korean
0905 GMT 22 Sep 93*

[Text] It has been learned that if North Korea accepts ad hoc inspections [imsi sachal] proposed by the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA], neither the ongoing IAEA Board of Governors meeting nor the IAEA General Meeting would take any strong counter-measure [taeung chochi].

A government official said today: Member nations of the IAEA Board of Governors, including the ROK and the United States, are preparing countermeasures, such as adoption of a resolution against North Korea, to make North Korea actively accede to nuclear negotiations. If North Korea changes its attitude by accepting ad hoc inspections, no measure unfavorable to North Korea will be taken.

He also said: Because North Korea recently sent a letter to the United States expressing its hope for resumption of U.S.-North Korean talks and has never declared the severance of dialogue, we cannot have a totally negative view on the possibility of changes in the North Korean attitude. Whether the North Korean nuclear issue will be referred to the UN Security Council is not clear at present.

UN 'Likely' To Raise North's Nuclear Issue

SK2209082293 Seoul YONHAP in English 0744 GMT
22 Sep 93

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 22 (YONHAP)—The UN General Assembly is likely to raise North Korea's nuclear issue and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) will adopt a resolution unless Pyongyang accepts the Agency's proposal for inspection negotiations, Foreign Minister Han Sung-chu said Wednesday.

The IAEA set a Wednesday [22 September] deadline in Vienna for North Korea to answer on when and where it will talk with the Agency on full scope nuclear inspection, but Han said there was still room for a day or two more for waiting.

"But if Pyongyang does not respond, the IAEA will deem it non-compliance with the nuclear safeguards accord and the Agency will take appropriate action, most probably a resolution," Han said in a press conference.

Adding that the matter will also be raised at the UN General Assembly, the foreign minister said there are a number of nations who take interest in the nuclear situation and they are expected to bring it up at the global meeting.

"But whether the issue will go as high as the Security Council depends entirely on how North Korea responds in coming weeks," said Han.

The South Korean foreign minister embarks soon on an 11-day tour of Tokyo, Washington and the United Nations, where multilateral coordination on Pyongyang's nuclear problem will be one of the top topics for discussion.

Pyongyang has intricately woven the dialogue with the three parties, Seoul, Washington and the IAEA, Han pointed out.

North Korea, while proposing an inter-Korean working-level contact Oct. 5 for exchange of presidential envoys, hasn't withdrawn two preconditions to the contact—that

South Korea scrap all types of military maneuvers and abandon coordination with the international community on the nuclear issue.

"But we cannot accept the two preconditions, and North Korea apparently plans to throw all of the blame on Seoul if the inter-Korean contact is foiled," he told reporters.

North Korea-U.S. high-level dialogue will be scrapped if there is no inter-Korean contact, and Pyongyang made clear it will break off negotiations with the IAEA if there is no North Korea-U.S. dialogue.

"Our best strategy for now is to prevent getting blamed for all this. We keep our channels open for inter-Korean contact," said Han.

Russia: North 'Incapable' of Making Nuclear Arms

SK2209081793 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean
22 Sep 93 p 2

[Text] Russia has recently informed the ROK that North Korea is incapable of developing nuclear weapons within a year or two. According to information released by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on 22 September, (Mikhail Ryzhov), chairman of the Committee for International Relations of the Ministry of Atomic Energy of Russia, recently conveyed this appraisal himself along with the Russian nuclear specialists to the senior officials of the ROK Embassy in Moscow, Russia. Chairman (Ryzhov) also said, "Our view is that North Korea does not have the capability of developing nuclear warheads within a few years," according to a Foreign Ministry official. The remark made by (Ryzhov) represents the opinion of the Russian specialists who are known to have been greatly involved in the North Korean nuclear program. This is noteworthy because his remark has a thread of connection with the North Korean claim, "We have neither the will nor the ability to produce nuclear weapons."

(Ryzhov) added, "North Korea, having no capability of producing nuclear weapons, pretends to the outside world that the North Korean development of nuclear weapons is impending. The Russian nuclear specialists are of the general opinion that North Korea is trying to use this as a bargaining chip for negotiations with the United States."

According to a Russian diplomat in Seoul, when Russia recalled the six last remaining nuclear physicists from North Korea early this year, North Korea estranged its relations with Russia. North Korea is making it difficult for the Russian diplomats in Pyongyang to make contacts, and is forcing them to get permission from the North Korean authorities when they travel.

Ministry Hopes Yeltsin Measures Stabilize Russia

SK2209083093 Seoul YONHAP in English 0746 GMT
22 Sep 93

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 22 (YONHAP)—Russian President Boris Yeltsin's emergency decisions, including his dissolution of Parliament, were apparently inevitable under the current political situation in Moscow, a Foreign Ministry official said in a commentary on Wednesday.

"We understand that the measures were inevitable," the official said. "The South Korean Government hopes that President Yeltsin's measures will contribute to stabilizing the situation."

He added that Seoul will issue an official statement after further watching developments in Russia.

Russian Envoy on Political Developments in Moscow

SK2209115793 Seoul YONHAP in English 1015 GMT
22 Sep 93

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 22 (YONHAP)—Russian Ambassador to Seoul Aleksandr Panov called on Foreign Minister Han Sung-chu Wednesday at Moscow's instructions to explain political developments in Russia and to seek support.

Panov relayed President Boris Yeltsin's confidence that his decision to dissolve the parliament will help stabilize Russia's political unrest, ministry officials said after the 45-minute meeting.

The ambassador explained that a newly elected parliament will decide whether to elect a new president and that Yeltsin will most willingly step down if he is voted out, officials said.

Han wished that Yeltsin's measures will restore normalcy in Moscow and expressed support for the Russian leader, they said.

Russia Offers To Repay Loans With Arms

SK2109085393 Seoul YONHAP in English 0233 GMT
21 Sep 93

[Text] Moscow, Sept. 20 (YONHAP)—South Korea may give careful study to a detailed offer by the Russian Government to repay its loans with ultramodern weapons, a Korean Embassy official said on Tuesday.

Russia is reported to have expressed its readiness to offer military hardware as payment for South Korean loans.

The South Korean official said that if Moscow makes a detailed offer, including the types of weapons, their capabilities and the amount, the government will study it, taking into consideration Seoul's relations with the United States.

The Russian Government has not made any positive approach on the reported offer, but Moscow has been exerting efforts to sell weapons to China and Southeast Asian countries as part of measures for an economic recovery.

Deng Xiaoping's Daughter Leaves Hospital 22 Sep

SK2209033393 Seoul YONHAP in English 0318 GMT
22 Sep 93

[Text] Taejon, Sept. 22 (YONHAP)—Deng Lin, 52, daughter of Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping, left a hospital here Wednesday morning after two days of treatment for acute tonsillitis.

A hospital spokesman said she had left the hospital because her temperature was normalized though she was not completely recovered from her disease.

She was rushed by ambulance to the hospital on Monday morning as she fainted due to high fevers and chills while touring the Taejon Expo.

Government Protests 'Illegal' Fishing by Chinese

SK2209093193 Seoul YONHAP in English 0701 GMT
22 Sep 93

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 22 (YONHAP)—The South Korean Government has lodged a protest with the Beijing Government over illegal fishing by Chinese boats in Marine Resources Protection Areas. Seoul urged voluntary restraint.

Yu Pyong-u, director general of the Asian Affairs Bureau at the Foreign Ministry, called Chinese Ambassador to Seoul Zhang Tingyan into the Ministry on Tuesday [21 September] and told him that Korean fishermen were suffering damage because of illegal fishing by Chinese boats.

Ambassador Zhang replied that he would convey the message to his government, according to ministry officials.

PRC Friendship Association Chairman Visits

SK1009035693 Seoul YONHAP in English 0302 GMT
10 Sep 93

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 10 (YONHAP)—Zhu Muzhi, 77, chairman of the China-South Korea Friendship Association, will visit Seoul on Sunday [12 September] afternoon at the invitation of the Korea culture and art foundation and the South Korea-China Friendship Association.

The association was founded in June and Zhu, a former president of XINHUA News Agency and a former culture minister, is its first chairman.

He will meet with Prime Minister Hwang In-song and Foreign Minister Han Sung-chu in his 10-day stay, and he will visit YONHAP News Agency and Asiana Airlines.

The China-Korea Friendship Association is recognized by the Chinese Government and aims at expanding exchanges and cooperation between the two countries. The Korea-China Friendship Association is headed by Pak Song-yang, chairman of the Kumho Group.

PRC, ROK Scientists Discuss Cooperation

SK2109031893 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
21 Sep 93 p 3

[Text] Scientists and experts from South Korea and China reviewed and exchanged opinions yesterday about the state-initiated science and technology programs of the two countries in a seminar at the Korea Institute of Science and Technology (KIST).

Participants from both countries sought ways of further expanding cooperation in science and technology between the two countries whose economic structures and technical development levels are believed to have much potential for collaboration.

Discussions focused on South Korea's HAN (highly advanced national) or G-7 projects and China's "863 High Technology Development Program" and "Torch Program" mainly aimed at commercializing high technologies.

In particular, similarities and differences in the promotion of the two ambitious technology development programs were compared and analyzed with particular emphasis on the possible cooperation between the two countries.

Pak Won-hun, a senior KIST researcher, said that the government has selected seven strategic projects each for the development of production technology and fundamental technology with a goal of joining ranks of advanced countries in the field of science and technology by 2000.

South Korea is positively promoting cooperation with foreign countries for the HAN program and 5 to 20 percent of its funds will be allotted for international cooperation in connection with the program, thus allowing foreign researchers and organizations to join the projects, Pak said.

Zhao Runqiao, a division chief at the Office for High-Tech Program of the State Science and Technology Commission of China (SSTCC), said that the 863 Program, which was mapped out in 1986 on the basis of a paper filed by leading Chinese scientists, has already made much progress in some fields such as the development of alpha interferon.

"The 863 Program has opened the way for scientists and technicians to play a leading role in the decision-making process for science and technology," Zhao said.

He said in clearer terms, "We are promoting the 863 Program with a goal of reaching the summit of science and technology under the belief and principle that economic construction wholly depends upon science and technology."

Plant genome mapping and communications technology were added to the seven areas for the 863 Program - biotechnology, aerospace technology, laser technology, automation, energy and new materials, according to Zhao.

Li Bohu, director of the Beijing Institute of Computer Application and Simulation Technology, who is heading the five-member delegation, explained the status and development of automation technology under the 863 plan.

Introducing medical biotechnology development in China, Zhang Quanyi, a director of the office of the leading group for biotechnology at China's Ministry of Public Health, said that China succeeded in the first application of the recombinant DNA technology for the development of active peptides and proteins thanks to its intensive development efforts for biotechnology.

Prof. Yong Shang who works for a decision-making consultant office at the SSTCC, said that China has as many as 6,000 high tech enterprises at 52 state-designated technology-industry complexes across the nation.

U.S. To Sign Defense Commitment Charter 23 Sep

SK2209111293 Seoul YONHAP in English 0737 GMT
22 Sep 93

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 22 (YONHAP)—South Korea and the United States sign a Wartime Host Nation Support Combined Steering Committee charter Thursday [23 September] aimed at solidifying the U.S. Defense Commitment for South Korea.

The charter will be signed by Yu Chae-yul, director general of the Logistics Bureau of the Defense Ministry, and Billy Solomon, deputy chief of staff for logistics of the U.S. Forces in Korea.

The charter, which takes effect with signing, was based on provision six of the overall agreement on wartime host nation support, signed between the two countries in November 1991.

The committee will be chaired by the director general of the Logistics Bureau of the Korean Defense Ministry and the deputy chief of staff for logistics of the U.S. Forces in Korea. Officials from the Foreign and Defense Ministries will represent the Korean side, while officials from

the U.S. Embassy in Seoul and U.S. Forces in Korea will take part as permanent committee members.

With the signing of the charter, the two countries will hold close consultations and evaluate joint defense capabilities in the event of a war on the Korean peninsula.

OANA Opens Executive Board, Experts Meeting

SK2009042293 Seoul YONHAP in English 0253 GMT 20 Sep 93

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 20 (YONHAP)—The Organization of the Asia-Pacific News Agencies (OANA) opened its 14th executive board meeting and ninth technical experts meeting at a downtown hotel on Monday with representatives from 12 member agencies of 11 countries attending.

During the two-day session, 30 representatives of the nine board member agencies, including YONHAP, will discuss ways to restructure the organization aimed at boosting its competitive strength, training programs for reporters and technicians of member agencies, cooperation in agencies in Central Asia, and other pending items.

Hyon So-wan, president-publisher of YONHAP and host of the meetings, welcomed the representatives in his speech at the executive board meeting.

"Cooperation among the region's news agencies will become of greater importance as the focus of global politics and economics gradually shifts to this region," Hyon said.

Hyon expressed regret that Pyongyang's Korean Central News Agency did not attend the meeting, although YONHAP News Agency made every effort to invite its representatives.

"We, however, will be patient and prepared for the day of inevitable reunion between our two agencies," Hyon said.

In his congratulatory speech, South Korean Information Minister O In-hwan said that as a result of the collapse of the Cold War structure, representatives from China's XINHUA News Agency and Russia's ITAR-TASS are now free to participate in a regional forum like this—something that was hard to imagine until a few years ago.

"I place great expectations on the OANA in this period of global turbulence attendant on the emergence of a new world order," O said.

"This is because news services and other media in the Asia-Pacific Region have an increasingly crucial role to play in enhancing the international image of the region and promoting mutual understanding, peace, and common interest among them," he said.

Yasuhiko Inukai, OANA president and president of Japan's KYODO News Service, said that while the OANA News Agencies have steadily continued their

activities, many of them have remained mired in the current slump in the mass media industry.

They are also facing challenges from giant transnational news agencies, Inukai said. The OANA News Agencies now find it essential to restructure their organizations and rationalize their operations to ensure their survival, he said.

"I believe that one of the most important functions of OANA forums is to provide member news agencies with opportunities to exchange information and the results of their experience," Inukai said.

"I look forward to hearing reports on such matters from our OANA colleagues," he added.

Among the notable participants in the meeting are Vitaly Ignatenko, director general of ITAR-TASS News Agency of Russia; and Nan Zhenzhong and M. Raus Borhan, general manager of Malaysia's BERNAMA News Agency and vice president and editor-in-chief of XINHUA News Agency of China.

They are scheduled to attend a reception Monday night hosted by YONHAP. Senior South Korean Government officials, political leaders and members of the diplomatic corps in Seoul have been invited.

Seoul To Apply for Nonpermanent UNSC Membership

SK2209054693 Seoul YONHAP in English 0535 GMT 22 Sep 93

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 22 (YONHAP)—South Korea will apply to become a nonpermanent member of the U.N. Security Council [UNSC] for 1996-1997, Foreign Minister Han Sung-chu said Wednesday.

Han told a press conference he will declare South Korea's bid in his keynote speech to the U.N. General Assembly on Sept. 29.

South Korea will be competing with Sri Lanka for a council seat that has a two-year term. Membership will be decided at the 1995 General Assembly. If Seoul is elected, it will replace Oman, which takes over the seat that Japan is to vacate this year.

South Korea became a full U.N. member in 1991.

Kim Tae-chung Views Japan's Nuclear Capability

SK1609150693 Seoul YONHAP in English 1135 GMT 16 Sep 93

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 16 (YONHAP)—Former opposition leader Kim Tae-chung has warned that if North Korea developed nuclear weapons, Japan would follow suit.

Kim, who retired from politics in the wake of his defeat in the presidential election last year, said Japan could develop nuclear weapons within three months if she

decided to in a lecture on Korean unification he made at Yonsei University on Thursday afternoon.

South Korea should guarantee North Korea's security, stop the annual joint military exercise with the United States "Team Spirit" and support normalized relations between Pyongyang and Tokyo and Washington in order to persuade North Korea to give up its nuclear development program, he said.

"This is an opportune time for Korean reunification as the four powers have not yet established a firm policy toward the Korean peninsula in the wake of the end of the Cold War," he said and called for a gradual approach to the unification issue because the German-style unification of one side absorbing the other would provoke North Korea.

Touching on President Kim Yong-sam's reform drive, he said it must be carried out successfully because this is an important time to prepare for unification.

Deputy Premier Urges North To Allow Reunions

SK2209070393 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean
22 Sep 93 p 1

[Text] Han Wan-sang, deputy prime minister and national unification minister, calls on the North Korean authorities to take the humanitarian measures for separated families to reunite by saying: "The separated families in the North and South should be allowed to meet their own flesh and blood at Panmunjom or a third country, if not their home town."

Report on Kim Il-song's 'Security Force'

SK2209073393 Seoul YONHAP in English 0715 GMT
22 Sep 93

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 22 (YONHAP)—North Korean President Kim Il-song and his son and heir-designate, Kim Chong-il, have their own 50,000-man Army with tanks and missiles to guard them and prevent a revolt by the military, the YOMIURI SHIMBUN quoted a recent North Korean defector to South Korea as saying Wednesday.

The Security Force is under Kim's direct control and thus outside the People's Army chain of command, Kim Myong-chol, 33, who defected to South Korea in July, told the Japanese newspaper in an interview in Seoul.

Kim, who was in the Security Force and then in a munitions factory before his defection, was quoted as saying the private Army comprised three units: One for Kim Il-song, another for Kim Chong-il and a third for major party and government agencies.

Vice Marshal Yi Ul-sol, capital defense commander, commands the Security Force.

Kim served in the 7,000-man strong security brigade assigned to the senior Kim's villas in Pyongsong, South Pyongan Province, and his favorite villa is at the top of

Mt. Chamo. Kim senior visits the villas about five times a year and usually goes hunting, the defector was quoted as saying.

Daily Discusses Reports on North's Situation

SK2109122093 Seoul HANGYORE SINMUN in Korean
21 Sep 93 p 8

[By reporter Yun Kuk-han]

[Text] Recently, many unconfirmed reports from unreliable sources on North Korea's domestic situation are being circulated at home and abroad.

The reports are mostly on North Korea's critical political situation or its economic difficulty. All of these reports contain contents that have a greatly pervasive effect.

Recently there were reports on a coup d'etat, riots being held due to lack of food, soldiers escaping their units, moves to carry out a preemptive strike on the South, and that Kim Chong-il had some kind of accident. These were reports hinting that "there are disturbances within the North Korean system." In particular, rumors on riots being held due to lack of food were reported periodically.

Then to what degree are these rumors true?

No one can give a definite answer to this. This is basically due to North Korea's closed and controlled society.

One of the characteristics of these unconfirmed reports is that it was learned later that most of the reports were false.

Like the rumor of Kim Il-song's death in the past which brought about great repercussions, in late July through a foreign news, it was reported that Kim Chong-il may be sick or was in some kind of an accident. It was revealed that this was a false report.

In connection with the rest of the reports, the government weighed less importance to them by saying that these were clearly false reports or that these were one-time reports that have no significance. The U.S. Government is also of the same opinion.

North Korea's—the party concerned—response to this matter is that naturally "these reports are fabricated fictitious propaganda which are completely groundless."

Many of the recent reports on North Korea come from Beijing. It is known that Beijing has the most information on North Korea and that Beijing is a comparatively easy place to approach North Korea.

The rumor on a coup d'etat in North Korea comes from a source well informed on the situation of North Korea's leadership; the rumor on riots being held due to lack of food comes from a figure who visited North Korea; the rumor on soldiers escaping from their units comes from Koreans living in the Yanbian region; the rumor on carrying out a preemptive strike on the South comes

from a source well informed on North Korea's situation; and the rumor on Kim Chong-il's having some kind of an accident comes from rumors circulating in Beijing.

On 25 August there was a report that a staff member of the North Korean Embassy in Beijing was taken to the police station for foreign exchange black marketeering. This report was based on a witness who said: "People who were being taken to the police station by security officers seemed to be staff members of the embassy."

In view of the importance of the content, most of the sources are vague. Therefore, many people point out that rather than finding out the truth of the reports, it is important to view its background and intentions.

There are people who point out that at the bottom of these reports there is much distrust of North Korea and that it is intended to raise vigilance for North Korea. One example is that when the DPRK-U.S. talks were being carried out on a full-scale there were reports that "North Korea has already developed nuclear weapons" and that "there is possibility for North Korea to carry out a preemptive strike on the South."

North Korean experts within the government emphasize the role of the press in achieving South-North reconciliation, easing tensions, and achieving peace. They are expressing worry over speculative reports.

However, apart from individual reports, many people assess that various reports reflect North Korea's current difficult situation.

In a special edition on North Korea in early September by the magazine FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW, published in Hong Kong, it talked about rumors of a coup d'etat. Quoting a remark by an official of the United States who said that "North Korea has a considerably stable system," the magazine said that "the truth to this is very doubtful." The magazine also carefully hinted on the possibility of instability within North Korea's system.

In connection with the rumor on riots being held due to lack of food, the U.S. State Department unprecedentedly carried a commentary on 19 September saying: "The State Department has heard of such reports over a long period of time."

However, it seems that reports on North Korea on the whole have not yet been released from the level of

propaganda warfare which was a common practice between countries under confrontational relations during the Cold War era.

North Attempts To Raise Funds for Tumen Project

SK2209035993 Seoul KYONGHYANG SINMUN in Korean 22 Sep 93 p 2

[YONHAP news agency reports from Hong Kong]

[Text] A four-member North Korean delegation led by Kim Chong-u, deputy chairman of the External Economic Committee, made a secret visit to Hong Kong on 13-18 September, said a well-informed source in Hong Kong on 21 September.

During that time, North Korea, conducted for the first time activities to attract investment in the Tumen River development project.

The source, who requested to remain anonymous, said North Korea is attempting to attract foreign capital from Hong Kong, the center of international finance, since North Korea cannot afford to pay for the development of the Tumen River which requires an enormous amount of funds.

Foreign Ministry To Admonish Unethical Envoys

SK2209100893 Seoul YONHAP in English 0809 GMT 22 Sep 93

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 22 (YONHAP)—The Foreign Ministry has formally recommended to the prime minister that diplomats suspected of unethical wealth accumulation be "quietly" reprimanded at the regular year-end envoy reshuffle instead of forcing them to resign now, a top-level ministry official said Wednesday.

Foreign Minister Han Sung-chu met with Prime Minister Hwang In-song over lunch and explained the "extenuating circumstances" to him, this official said.

"All decisions will be based on evidence and fairness," he said. "Pressing for their resignation is detrimental to diplomats who have a life-long career in the ministry."

Except for clear-cut cases of speculation or other unethical activities, the ministry will hold off on any punitive measures until the envoy reshuffle, likely in December, he said.

Amb. Kim Chong-hun to Pakistan resigned last week after much controversy over his personal assets.

Burma

SLORC Establishes Diplomatic Ties With Brunei

*BK2109142293 Rangoon Radio Burma in Burmese
1330 GMT 21 Sep 93*

[Text] The Ministry of Foreign Affairs today issued a joint declaration on the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Government of the Union of Myanmar [Burma] and the Royal Government of Brunei Darussalam.

The full text reads: In accordance with the interests and desires of both peoples, the Government of the Union of Myanmar and the Royal Government of Brunei Darussalam have decided to establish ambassadorial-level diplomatic ties commencing from 21 September 1993. Both countries have agreed to nurture and develop friendly relations and cooperation based on the five principles of peaceful coexistence and the major policies of the UN Charter.

Parallel Government Fires Foreign Minister

*BK2209013393 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
22 Sep 93 p 6*

[Text] Peter Limbin, foreign minister of the National Coalition Government of the Union of Burma (NCGUB), the Burmese parallel government, has been sacked and stripped of all posts effective September 15. A brief statement, signed by NCGUB Prime Minister Dr Sein Win, did not specify why Mr Limbin was expelled. But informed sources close to the parallel government said Mr Limbin, who has been living in England for several months, refused to return to face questions about the death of one of his colleagues, former minister of education and information Hla Pe.

U Hla Pe, a member of the National League for Democracy (NLD) headed by imprisoned dissident Aung San Suu Kyi, disappeared on the night of June 16 in Bangkok while reportedly travelling with Limbin. He was found dead in Samut Prakan with a shot through his forehead and another through the back. Mr Limbin reportedly left Thailand for England after the disappearance of U Hla Pe.

U Hla Pe won an NLD seat in Burma's May 1990 general elections. The NLD swept to victory at the polls but the Rangoon junta refused to step down or recognise the election results. He and about a dozen other NLD politicians, fearing arrest and intimidation, fled to Karen-held areas close to Thailand and set up the NCGUB in late 1990.

The source alleged that Mr Limbin had good connections with members of the Burmese military junta in Rangoon.

"He also lives a luxurious life and has travelled extensively. Nobody knows where he got the money from," the source said.

Bo Hla Tint, the present NCGUB minister of construction and also minister of mining and energy resources, is likely to be appointed foreign minister to succeed Mr Limbin.

BBC Comments on Convention Adjournment

*BK2109114593 London BBC in Burmese to Burma
1345 GMT 17 Sep 93*

[Commentary by Larry Jagen from the "Current World Affairs" program]

[Text] The State Law and Order Restoration Council [SLORC] has approved the fundamental principles for Burma's constitution. As expected, the SLORC has chosen the appointment of a president with executive power by electoral college and the participation of the Defense Services in the national political leadership role. This was the essence of the announcement made at the National Convention yesterday. Larry Jagen commented that, though the convention is responsible for deliberating the principles that a new constitution should be based upon, it might have some other political commitments.

At the convention, Lieutenant General Myo Nyunt told the delegates that they have completed the discussions on Chapter 1 of the constitution following the greetings and thanks to the delegates given by the two joint chairmen. The convention was adjourned for four months, and the remaining 15 chapters will be deliberated when the convention resumes in January. It is not surprising that the chairman of the convention accepted the decision of the head of the Panel of Chairmen. Actually, the SLORC is the one that proposed the idea of the presidential system. Moreover, before the convention it also demanded from the delegates the participation of the Defense Services in the national political leadership role in the future Burma. The announcement was made to tell the nation forthrightly that the National Convention has agreed to these demands.

However, the SLORC could not manage to do all the things it wanted to do. During the last days of the convention, two delegate groups representing the political parties and elected representatives strongly rejected the presidential system. Moreover, Daw Aung San Suu Kyi's National League for Democracy [NLD] has proposed that the Defense Services should be under the elected parliament. The NLD has also protested that it was not given enough time to negotiate and discuss this matter. However, the head of the convention admitted that there were some disagreements at the convention. He went on to say that it is natural to have different ideas, philosophies, and views among the 700 delegates.

The Rangoon residents say the adjournment of the National Convention for four long months shows the SLORC's concerns over the opposition against it at the convention. According to the opposition source, the NLD continues to support the parliamentary democratic government system. Previously, within the NLD, there

were different views concerning the constitution. There are also many people who criticize U Aung Shwe, present leader of the NLD, for deferring too much to the SLORC. Now, it seems that the NLD leader is ready to confront the SLORC to a certain extent without giving up.

According to the Rangoon source, the National Convention has been adjourned to cool down the situation and to allow the SLORC some time to decide how to handle the opposition. The SLORC will not allow any political parties to [word indistinct] anymore before the upcoming UN General Assembly, which will discuss the human rights situation in Burma. Another interesting thing is that, on the day the National Convention was adjourned, the SLORC announced the formation of the new Union Solidarity and Development Association [USDA]. The goals of this association—national unity, law and order, peace, preservation of national culture, etcetera—appeared on the front page of government-owned MYANAR ALIN newspaper. It also says that the members of this association will assist the Defense Services. The paper called this association a social organization and listed the names of executive members—five civilian cabinet ministers. Among them are the minister of cooperatives, minister of rail transportation, and the mayor of Rangoon. According to some diplomats, they are the most productive personnel in the SLORC. Even though the earlier announcement bars civil servants from engaging in politics and becoming members of a political party, they are now encouraged to become members in this association. The observers believe that as the association's movement becomes stronger, a directive will be issued later asking civil servants to join the association.

The view and activities of this association are similar to the state solidarity association [naing-ngan-daw kyant-khaing-ye athinn] formed by General Ne Win around 1958. Rangoon residents say the goal of this association is very similar to the infamous Burma Socialist Program Party [BSPP]. However, there is hardly anyone who believes that the BSPP will be resurrected again. That is why it is clear that the SLORC military leaders are finding another way to control the nation politically.

Cambodia

Sihanouk on Health, Aid From PRC, Japan, DPRK

HK2209044693 Hong Kong AFP in English 0435 GMT 22 Sep 93

[Text] Beijing, Sept 22 (AFP)—Prince Norodom Sihanouk, who ascends the Cambodian throne on Friday, said Wednesday that he did not have cancer of the prostate, as he had announced only two days earlier, but a tumour "near" that organ. The prince also disclosed that he receives "aid" from China worth 300,000 dollars per year, and 80,000 dollars each year from Japan.

Because of that, he said, he would refuse any payment from the public purse on becoming monarch.

Announcing the third prognosis of his condition, Prince Sihanouk said in a message to the Cambodian public from Beijing that the tumour was "near the prostate" but his Chinese doctors were unsure whether the growth was cancerous or not. Prince Sihanouk, who turns 71 at the end of next month, also said he would arrive in Phnom Penh Thursday and implement the new constitution before ascending the throne on Friday. He will return to Beijing on September 29 for new medical tests before undergoing surgery to remove the growth, he said.

"Because of the length of medical treatment, I will be unable to return to Cambodia and its capital before the end of October," Prince Sihanouk said. He asked for Taing Toc, a traditional holiday marking the monarch's birthday on October 31, be postponed to November 9, the 40th anniversary of Cambodia's independence. Earlier assessments of Sihanouk's health had said he had a rectal tumour and then prostate cancer.

Prince Sihanouk, referring to the "aid" from China and Japan, said the financial assistance had been given "for several years" and enabled him "to cover all my expenses in my existence in the service of Cambodia and the Cambodian people". He said that North Korea, where he has, as in Beijing, a permanent home, places a "large special aircraft" at his disposal for flying between Cambodia, China and North Korea. "No condition is attached to this generous help", Prince Sihanouk said.

"I will serve you without remuneration, without any money from our people, from our nation, for myself, my family, my entourage, my cabinet, my secretariat, my civilian home." He ended the message asking for "permission not to accept financial aid from our state or our government, from October 1993 to my death."

Sihanouk Outlines Plans for Oath-Taking Ceremony

BK2009122893 Phnom Penh National Voice of Cambodia Radio Network in Cambodian 1100 GMT 20 Sep 93

["Fax" from Prince Norodom Sihanouk to Prince Kromluong Norodom Ranariddh, cochairman of the Provisional National Government of Cambodia and chairman of the National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia Party, via Troeung Meali in Phnom Penh; dated 19 September—read by announcer]

[Text] Beloved son:

I. Father would like to fulsomely thank you, son, for your important fax that I received in Beijing this afternoon.

II. The two important explanations are as follows:

A. It is necessary that the nation's money be kept for serving the people's vital interests and that lavish expenses be avoided.

B. In the interests of modernizing and more importantly, democratizing the monarchy, the only attributes of the monarchy must be the throne and the royal white umbrella.

I propose to you that we not create crowns for the king and queen or the sacred sword and that we not hold a coronation ceremony. The king will take an oath and after the oath-taking ceremony the king will become an entirely legal king, that is, as if he is crowned.

III. The signing of the decree promulgating the constitution will take place at the Tevea Vinichhai in front of the throne. Afterward, the head of state, the MP's, and the members of the Provisional National Government of Cambodia will then enter the Chan Chhaiya for a mass meeting.

With the highest faithfulness and deepest affection from father.

[Dated] Beijing, 19 September 1993

[Signed] Norodom Sihanouk

Sihanouk Appoints Minister in Charge of Palace

BK2109143893 Phnom Penh National Voice of Cambodia Radio Network in Cambodian 1300 GMT 21 Sep 93

[Decree issued by Prince Norodom Sihanouk—dated 20 September]

[Text] Decree:

I, Samdech Preah Uppayuveareach Norodom Sihanouk, order that:

His Excellency Kong Sam-ol be ranked as deputy prime minister within the Royal Palace cadre and appointed as the minister in charge of the Royal Palace.

[Dated] 20 September 1993

[Signed] Norodom Sihanouk

Foreign Minister on Resuming Ties With Israel

BK1809022993 Phnom Penh National Voice of Cambodia Radio Network in Cambodian 2300 GMT 17 Sep 93

[Text] Prince Norodom Sirivut, minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation, sent a message of compliments to Israeli Foreign Minister Shim'on Peres on the signing of the historic Israeli-Palestinian agreement.

The message reads: I would like to most warmly compliment Your Excellency on the signing of the historic Israeli-Palestinian agreement. This agreement, an

important historic breakthrough in the Middle East peace process that the Israeli and Palestinian peoples as well as the international community have long anticipated, will certainly bring about just and lasting stability and peace. Within the framework of the historic peace agreement and in conformity with the 14 September announcement of His Royal Highness Prince Norodom Sihanouk, Cambodian head of state, Cambodia wishes to make known that it is ready to resume diplomatic ties with the State of Israel if the Israeli Government wishes to do so. Hoping to see peace reestablished permanently in the Middle East, Your Excellency, please accept my highest regards.

CNAF General Visits Former Khmer Rouge Fighters

BK1909051693 Phnom Penh National Voice of Cambodia Radio Network in Cambodian 1300 GMT 18 Sep 93

[Text] On the morning of 18 September, Lieutenant General (Tep Pichet), deputy chief of the Cambodian National Armed Forces [CNAF] General Staff's 5th Bureau, paid a visit and distributed gifts to some 270 former officers and soldiers of the Democratic Kampuchea [DK] forces who rallied to the Provisional National Government of Cambodia [PNGC] in Kompong Thom Province on 16 August 1993. The PNGC has temporarily sheltered these compatriots at the Cambodian National Reconciliation Center at Dei Et commune in Kien Svay District, Kandal Province, allowing them to receive training and learn about the political stance of our national government.

During the visit, Lt. Gen. (Tep Pichet) profoundly thanked the compatriots who returned to the national community, saying our government was also looking forward to welcoming the others and was prepared to provide them with living facilities. On behalf of the national government and the CNAF General Staff, the general assured these compatriots that they would be assisted and given medical care. Lt. Gen. (Tep Pichet) also underlined that after receiving training at this center, they would be free to go and join their families at their home villages or to serve in the CNAF. He added that if the compatriots serve in the CNAF, our government will give them rank equal to their previous functions in the DK forces.

On the same occasion, the World Food Program donated 15 tonnes of rice, canned fish, and other materials to the center via the International Committee of the Red Cross for use by these compatriots.

CNAF Battle Successes in Siem Reap, Kompong Thom

BK2109073593 Phnom Penh National Voice of Cambodia Radio Network in Cambodian 2300 GMT 20 Sep 93

[Text] Last week, the Cambodian National Armed Forces [CNAF], in their self-defense activities, killed 28

Democratic Kampuchea [DK] soldiers, captured five, and forced 202 others to surrender. The CNAF also seized 430 assorted armaments, including the weapons taken on the scene, the guns handed over by the awakened compatriots, and firearms confiscated from active guards and illegal gun owners. The aforementioned results were recorded particularly in Siem Reap and Kompong Thom Provinces. The CNAF in Siem Reap Province killed 13 DK soldiers and forced 94 others from the 980th and 912d divisions, including three junior officers, to surrender. They also seized 153 assorted guns. As for the CNAF in Kompong Thom Province, they killed 15 DK soldiers and forced 105 others to surrender and seized 105 assorted guns.

Khmer Rouge Army Spokesman on 'Defectors'

BK2209055993 (Clandestine) Voice of the Great National Union Front of Cambodia in Cambodian 2330 GMT 21 Sep 93

["Additional clarification" of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea Spokesman entitled: "Can the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea, which is gold, mix with the troops of the puppets and traitors to the nation, who are stinking excrement?"]

[Text] Over the past few days, the propaganda instruments of Vietnam, Vietnam's puppets, and bad foreigners continue to take turns telling lies about those they call defectors. One said that there were 1,000 National Army of Democratic Kampuchea [NADK] soldiers surrendering to the puppet army; another said there were 1,500. Yet another said Democratic Kampuchea continues to control 20 percent of the territory. It was up to these people to use figures to serve their psychological warfare.

1. There was no one from the NADK, who loves the nation and the people, surrendering to the army of Vietnam's puppets.

2. Just listening to the above contradictory statements, people, even children, realize that these statements are lies.

3. The army of Vietnam's puppets in Phnom Penh is an army set up and built by Vietnam to serve Vietnam's war of aggression in Cambodia. The fact is that this puppet army has collaborated with Vietnam to kill the nation and the people for 13 or 14 years. After betraying its own nation and people, this puppet army is corrupt and delinquent. It is maltreating, pilfering, and robbing the people's property. The entire Cambodian people detest and oppose this army from every direction.

As for the NADK, it is a lofty army that very highly loves the nation and people. It has cooperated with the nation and the people to fight the Vietnamese aggressors and territory expansionists and annexationists to defend the nation and the people and to defend national independence and sovereignty for 14 years already without any thought of personal interest or its own life. The NADK

continues to adhere to this same stance of resolute love for the nation and people. It is also cooperating with the nation and the entire Cambodian people to thwart the offensive of Vietnam and the puppets to defend the people's property and villages with a high sense of responsibility.

The patriotic activities and the good and clean discipline of the NADK has been respected and loved by the entire nation and people. This has provided comfort to the people. The NADK is considered to be gold while the army of Vietnam's puppets is like stinking excrement, which the people really detest and oppose.

In such a situation, can gold be mixed with excrement and waste? Can the NADK, which loves the nation and the people, join the army of Vietnam's puppets and the traitorous and corrupt clique, who betray the nation and fight on behalf of the Vietnamese aggressors?

So, bad elements who are Vietnamese, Vietnam's puppets, and allies, stop your propaganda to deceive others. You cannot dupe the Cambodian nation and people. The Cambodian nation and people know your character. You should know that the more lies you tell, the more you reveal your weakness and dirty nature.

Khmer Rouge Radio Says New Offensive Routed

BK2209014593 (Clandestine) Voice of the Great National Union Front of Cambodia in Cambodian 2330 GMT 21 Sep 93

[Text] According to reports, armed forces, the people's forces, and the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea [NADK] have routed a new large-scale offensive by Vietnam and Vietnam's puppets in Stoung District, Kompong Thom Province, from 10 to 20 September.

I. The forces taking part in the campaign:

A. 460 troops from the puppets' 5th Division;

B. 400 troops from the 4th Division of ANKI [National Army of Independent Cambodia—FUNCINPEC army]. These troops are under the command of the puppets' 5th Division;

C. 300 troops from Regiment 89 of Kompong Cham Province;

D. 400 troops from the Kompong Thom provincial armed forces;

E. 185 troops from Vietnam's military advisory group and artillery technical group.

Altogether, over 1,700 troops were involved.

II. The organization of the fighting command:

A. The command in Phnom Penh:

1. (Chuon Sovantha), deputy chief of the puppets' General Staff in Phnom Penh;

2. (Prum Chamnuon), chief of the puppets' 3rd Bureau in Phnom Penh, who also went to Kompong Thom;

B. The command on the battlefield:

1. Ros Chhem, joint commander from the General Staff;
2. (Srei Nup), division commander.

III. Support weapons:

The Vietnamese and the puppets used the following weapons for support:

- A. Two BM-14 multiple rocket launchers;
- B. Two 85-mm guns;
- C. Three 76.2-mm guns;
- D. Many assorted mortars;
- E. Arms for infantrymen such as AK's, SK's, AR-15's, 12.8-mm and Goryunov machine guns.

IV. Stipend for fighting: 1,000 riel for each soldier for 10 days, equivalent to almost 10 baht.

V. Fighting methods of Vietnam's puppets:

The troops of Vietnam's puppets launched the offensive on many fronts starting from Route 6 and moving up the road beginning 10 September. Vietnam's puppets pointed their guns at the soldiers from ANKI's 4th Division and forced them to lead the way and attack people's villages.

In the fighting from 10 to 20 September, 90 percent of the offensive troops from Vietnam and its puppets were opposed, counterattacked, and routed by armed people and the NADK.

As a result of the armed clash, armed people and the NADK killed 35 enemy soldiers on the spot, including a regiment officer and four battalion officers; 300 routed troops fled the battlefield; 80 were captured; 120 others surrendered and pleaded with the people. The armed people and the NADK seized two 120-mm and four 80-mm mortars; two DK-75 guns and six 60-mm mortars, 256 machine and hand guns, and over 107-mm and 127-mm rockets.

VI. Observation: Vietnam and Vietnam's puppets have made efforts to gather troops and weapons and launch the offensive in Stoung District. This looks like a massive operation. However, the fact is:

A. The majority of the troops, 80 percent of them, are newly recruited from rice fields and schools; they have never fought before. These recruits were rounded up at gunpoint to board trucks, provided with uniforms and armed, and then ordered at gunpoint to go to the battlefield. They therefore have no fighting spirit and are not used to hunger and food shortages. Furthermore, scores of them have been affected by malaria and

cholera. Thus, 50 to 60 percent of these troops shivered and deserted upon learning that they were going into the battlefield.

B. As for former soldiers of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front [KPNLF], they did not want to fight Democratic Kampuchea with whom they used to cooperate and fight against Vietnam for 14 years. They, however, were forced at gunpoint by puppets' military officers, who were their commanders, to march into the battlefield. They therefore were only looking for an opportunity to flee.

The compatriot former KPNLF troops, who surrendered, pleaded with the people saying: We made a mistake. In the propaganda, we were promised such and such salary and that we would be enrolled in the national reconciliation and national army, and so on. However, we know now that our commanders have sold themselves and also sold us to the puppets. We therefore beg for forgiveness from the people and appeal to other compatriot former KPNLF soldiers to stop being duped and to join our nation and people. Our former KPNLF troops have made a mistake. We have been included in the puppet army and have been ordered by the puppets to fight our own national forces and people. Thus, can national reconciliation be achieved?

As for us who are trying to attack the people and Democratic Kampuchea, how can we do this since we are lacking uniforms and food while Democratic Kampuchea is patriotic and has the people's support? How can we win against Democratic Kampuchea? The people and Democratic Kampuchea have never attacked us. If they do, we would have been demolished. The truth is that Democratic Kampuchea was not the first to attack.

Vietnam was the aggressor against Cambodia in 1978. Since then, for over 14 years, Vietnam and the puppets have been attacking Democratic Kampuchea. They, however, have failed to destroy the latter. Democratic Kampuchea is only defending itself and the people.

VII. Clarification: The NADK spokesman would like to provide the following clarification.

A. The NADK did not attack anyone first. Democratic Kampuchea never committed aggression against anyone. This was the situation in 1979 and it is the same now.

B. The NADK reserves the right to defend itself, its nation, and its people.

C. The NADK firmly adheres to the policy of great national union and assists the Prince Father's national reconciliation plan. The NADK has a policy to tolerate and assist compatriot puppet troops who deserted Vietnam's puppet leaders, join Democratic Kampuchea, or return home. For ANKI and former KPNLF troops in particular, the NADK absolutely implements the 25 August statement by Khieu Samphan, that Democratic Kampuchea is still united with FUNCINPEC [National

United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia] and ANKI, and with other national forces.

As shown by the appeal of compatriots in ANKI's 4th Division, the NADK does not attack ANKI troops. The NADK instead helped ANKI soldiers and liberated them from being forced at gunpoint to fight and oppose the national forces and their own people.

Indonesia

Philippines President Continues State Visit

Suharto Hosts Banquet

BK2009160793 Jakarta Radio Republik Indonesia Network in Indonesian 1500 GMT 20 Sep 93

[Text] The president and Mrs. Tien Suharto hosted a banquet in honor of the Philippine president and Mrs. Ramos at Jakarta's State Palace this evening. The banquet was also attended by the vice president and Mrs. Sutrisno as well as ministers of the sixth development cabinet and other high-ranking state officials. The leaders of the two countries exchanged souvenirs before the banquet. The president and Mrs. Suharto presented a Balinese kris, a tea set, wooden carvings, clothes, and books on Indonesia to his Filipino guests, while the president and Mrs. Ramos in return presented decorative shells and books to the hosts. The banquet is still in progress.

Suharto, Ramos Hold Talks

BK2109094993 Jakarta Radio Republik Indonesia Network in Indonesian 0700 GMT 21 Sep 93

[Text] Indonesia and the Philippines have agreed on several points. These were reached during talks between President Suharto and President Fidel Ramos at Merdeka Palace in Jakarta this morning. Minister and State Secretary Mardiono, who briefed reporters on the results of the talks between the two leaders, said the two countries had agreed to settle the problem of Indonesians entering the Southern Philippines. Similarly, they will also settle the occasional entry of Filipino fishermen into Indonesian territorial waters. The two leaders agreed that the problems should be settled during their current presidential terms so as not to burden future generations. According to Mardiono, they also agreed on the development of a growth triangle [involving the Southern Philippines, the East Indonesian province of North Sulawesi, and the East Malaysian state of Sabah].

Alatas Says Timor Agreements Reached With Portugal

BK1809041193 Jakarta Radio Republik Indonesia Network in Indonesian 0000 GMT 18 Sep 93

[Text] A tripartite meeting aimed at seeking a political settlement to the East Timor issue attended by Foreign

Minister Ali Alatas, Portuguese Foreign Minister Durao Barroso, and UN Secretary General Butrus Butrus-Ghali was held in New York last night. Even though the meeting had not reached the stage of discussing the core of the problem, it was agreed at the meeting that Indonesia and Portugal would create a situation more conducive to the achievement of a comprehensive political settlement to the issue.

Speaking in a long-distance interview with Radio Republik Indonesia from New York this morning, Alatas said the meeting had produced seven agreements which will be implemented by the two sides. One of the agreements is an increase of mutual visits by the two countries' journalists. The two countries also agreed to create a non-confrontational situation aimed at seeking a comprehensive solution to the East Timor issue. Alatas said the next meeting will be held in Geneva on 6 May 1994.

ANTARA Provides Further Details

BK1809130393 Jakarta ANTARA in English 1230 GMT 18 Sep 93

[Text] New York, Sept 18 (OANA/ANTARA)—Foreign Minister Ali Alatas said the third tripartite talks between Indonesia, Portugal and UN Secretary General Butrus Butrus-Ghali on East Timor here Friday had shown more progress than the previous two.

"It could be said that the statements agreed this time are more substantive. So there has been progress from the second talks in Rome or the first one also in New York," he told Indonesian journalists after his meeting with Butrus-Ghali and Portuguese Foreign Minister Jose Manuel Durao Barroso. Alatas noted that in Friday's talks seven points had been agreed.

Among these points, Indonesia and Portugal agreed on the need to create a mutually beneficial and non-confrontative climate on the way to the achievement of a comprehensive solution. The two ministers also agreed on the importance of enhancing respect for human rights in its wide aspect which covers civil, political, economic, socio-cultural dimensions as well as fundamental freedoms in East Timor. In addition, both sides agreed to step up exchange of visits by journalists and other individuals between Indonesia and Portugal.

According to Alatas, the talks covered the problem of enhancing confidence-building measures to pave the way for discussions and settlement of substantive aspects of the issue and at the same time create a climate conducive to the achievement of a solution. Alatas said the need to create a climate conducive to beneficial and non-confrontative talks as a way of creating mutual confidence has always been stressed by Indonesia.

"This is important, because Portugal has always brought up the East Timor case in just any forum, including irrelevant ones. Such an attitude only heightens confrontation between the two sides," he said.

On the other side, Portugal underscored the accord on need to respect human rights in its wide aspect covering civil, political, economic and socio-cultural rights.

On reporters exchange program, Minister Alatas said that Indonesia has never banned Portuguese journalists to visit East Timor.

"Facts show that nine Portuguese journalists have visited the province recently, while we have only two journalists visiting Lisbon," he added. Stating that many other Indonesian journalists have been waiting for a long time to get visas to enter Portugal, Alatas said. "It is Portugal who makes it difficult, not Indonesia."

Alatas said that Portugal is still demanding Indonesia to give access to human rights groups to enter the province based on the "Statement consensus" issued by chairman of human rights commission on March 4, 1992. In response to the demand, the minister said that Indonesia has for years allowed the groups to visit East Timor. UN Children Fund (UNICEF), UN Development Program (UNDP), or even Asia Watch, a non-governmental organization have visited the province, he added.

"We have implemented the consensus. I do not promise you, but, we are considering to give similar facility to the Amnesty International," he said.

According to the minister, the U.N secretary general pledged to issue a proposal on effort to build trust for the two respective camps (RI-Portugal) at the next talks of East Timor.

The next tripartite meeting among Indonesia's Foreign minister Ali Alatas, UN Secretary General Butrus Butrus-Ghali, and Portuguese Foreign Minister Manuel Jose Durao Barosso is scheduled to be held on May 6 in Geneva.

Swedish MP's Study Rights Progress in E. Timor

BK1809133593 Jakarta ANTARA in English 1236 GMT 18 Sep 93

[Text] Jakarta, Sep 18 (OANA/ANTARA)—Three members of the Swedish parliament have urged more civilian participation in East Timor's development to ensure that social welfare, peace and democracy reach all layers of the community. The three legislators, Hans Goeran Franck, Ingbritt Irhammar and Ingela Martensson, visiting Indonesia at their own initiative and expense, in a press conference here on Friday agreed that Indonesia had made progress in its practices of democracy.

Speaking respectively on their own behalf, they commented that in the past five years Indonesia had provided more room for people to air different opinions through the house of representatives, the press and the newly-established human rights commission. They hoped that the on-going nation-wide process of openness would also prevail in East Timor.

In their informal visit here, the three parliamentarians have met Foreign Minister Ali Alatas, Deputy Chairman of the house's commission I [Roman numeral one] on foreign affairs Theo Sambuaga, roving ambassador Lopez da Cruz, East Timor Governor Abilio Soares and a number of religious and non-governmental organization figures.

Ingbritt Irhammar represents the Centre Party, Ingela Martensson the Liberal Party and Hans Goeran Franck the Social Democratic Party. The Liberal Party and the Centre Party form a ruling coalition in the present Swedish government with the Social Democratic Party acting as the opposition.

Dailies on U.S. Threat To Revoke GSP Privileges

BK2109073893 Jakarta Radio Republik Indonesia Network in Indonesian 0600 GMT 21 Sep 93

[From the press review]

[Text] MERDEKA says the U.S. threat to revoke privileges under the Generalized System of Preferences [GSP] for Indonesia should not prompt Indonesian economic planners to be anxious and uneasy as the United States itself has major interests in the matter. Thus, not only Indonesian businessmen but U.S. businessmen as well will be equally harmed but if the GSP privileges are revoked. According to the daily, U.S. importers have in fact reaped huge profits thanks to the GSP privileges.

In the meantime, BERITA BUANA urges private businessmen, who have often become the focal point of press reports due to strikes and demonstrations in their factories or companies, to be open. According to BERITA BUANA, the U.S. GSP team should be allowed to assess the labor situation here objectively because in order to understand that the entire labor management concept cannot be implemented at once but in stages.

Laos

Cooperation Committee Meeting With Thailand Begins

BK2209031893 Vientiane Vitthayou Hengsat Radio Network in Lao 0000 GMT 22 Sep 93

[Text] The third meeting of the Lao-Thai and Thai-Lao Cooperation Committees was held in Vientiane yesterday afternoon. The meeting was jointly presided over by His Excellency [H.E.] Somsavat Lengsavat, minister of foreign affairs and chairman of the Lao-Thai Cooperation Committee [LTCC] and H.E. Squadron Leader Prasong Sunsiri, Thai minister of foreign affairs and chairman of the Thai-Lao Cooperation Committee [TLCC]. Attending the meeting were H.E. Bounkeut Sangsomsak, ambassador of Laos to the Kingdom of Thailand; H.E. Nikhom Tantemsap, Thai ambassador to Laos; members of the LTCC and TLCC; as well as teams of technicians from both sides.

The third meeting of the Lao-Thai and Thai-Lao Cooperation Committees, which will last two days, will review cooperation developments in the implementation of the agreements reached by their second meeting on Samui Island, Surat Thani Province, Thailand, on 21 and 22 August 1992. Furthermore, the meeting participants will also discuss cooperation plans in various fields for 1994.

Prime Minister Receives Prasong

BK2209032493 Vientiane Vitthayou Hengsat Radio Network in Lao 0000 GMT 22 Sep 93

[Text] His Excellency [H.E.] Prime Minister Khamtai Siphandon received a courtesy call from H.E. Squadron Leader [Sqn. Ldr.] Prasong Sunsiri, foreign affairs minister of Thailand and chairman of the Thai-Lao Cooperation Committee, at the guest hall of the Prime Minister's Office yesterday afternoon. The Thai foreign minister is visiting Laos to attend the meeting of the Lao-Thai and Thai-Lao Cooperation Committees, which began in Vientiane on the afternoon of the same day.

The Lao premier and Thai foreign affairs minister held talks and exchanged views on bilateral ties at present and in the future. At the same time, both sides expressed satisfaction with the achievements in many aspects as a result of bilateral ties and cooperation in the past.

Moreover, H.E. Prime Minister Khamtai Siphandon expressed his confidence that this meeting will be a very important step in the further strengthening and development of the relations of friendship, cooperation, and assistance in a brotherly and neighborly manner between the governments and peoples of the two countries in the future. All this will benefit the Lao and Thai people and contribute to promoting peace, friendship, and cooperation in this region and the world.

H.E. Prime Minister Khamtai Siphandon and H.E. Sqn. Ldr. Prasong Sunsiri also exchanged views on regional and international issues of mutual interest.

H.E. Nikhom Tantemsap, Thai ambassador to Laos, was also present at this courtesy call on the Lao prime minister.

Thai Foreign Minister on Talks

BK2209011793 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 22 Sep 93 p 6

[Text] Vientiane—His Majesty the King and Her Royal Highness Princess Maha Chakkri Sirinthon will join Laotian President Nouhak Phoumsavan in co-presiding over the opening ceremony of the friendship bridge linking Thailand and Laos in April, Foreign Minister Prasong Sunsiri said yesterday. The King and the Princess will cross the bridge to pay a state visit to Laos to visit their royal projects in Laos, according to Sqn Ldr [Squadron Leader] Prasong. It will be His Majesty's first visit to Laos since it turned to communism in 1975.

Sqn Ldr Prasong told Laotian Prime Minister Khamtai Siphandon of the plan when he paid a call on him, following a meeting of the Thai-Lao Joint Commission. Laos conveyed the invitation to preside jointly over the ceremony and for the royal visit to the Royal Household Bureau. The date of the opening ceremony is not confirmed. A Foreign Ministry source said it was likely to be April 8. The prime ministers of Thailand Laos and Australia would attend the ceremony, the source said.

The friendship or Mittraphap bridge was funded by the Australian Government and is the first one connecting Thailand and Laos. It will span the Mekong between Nong Khai Province and Vientiane municipality.

Sqn Ldr Prasong told reporters Thailand and Laos would each have sovereignty over half the bridge. He proposed the arrangement to Laotian Foreign Minister Somsavat Lengsavat during a private talk and Mr Somsavat agreed.

The Laotians have raised the question of a possible second bridge linking the two countries. This would be between Tha Li District in Loei and Xanakham of Sayaboury Province of Laos, where the Heung River marks the border, according to Sqn Ldr Prasong. Thailand's proposed plan to have an agreement on exchange of criminals and Laos' proposal to have Thailand lower import taxes on 16 agricultural products were among issues discussed, he said.

Laos told Thailand of priorities in road development as part of plans for sub-regional cooperation. The matter needs further detailed study, according to Deputy Permanent Secretary for Foreign Affairs Sarot Chawanawirat.

Philippines

President Lifts 17-Year Mining Ban in Palawan

BK2209012693 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 20 Sep 93 p 15

[Text] President Ramos has lifted a ban on mining operations in northern Palawan, the Calamian Group of Islands, and the areas around Malampaya Sound. Mining operations in these areas were suspended on March 22, 1976 to give way to the oil exploration being conducted in the said areas. The Department of Environment and Natural Resources recommended the lifting of the ban after extensive geological surveys showed that oil-bearing zones are confined only to offshore areas.

"The resumption of mining operations is in line with the government's objectives to encourage the exploitation of the nation's mineral resources and to generate employment," Press Secretary Jesus Sison said.

In Executive Order number 126, the Chief Executive opened the three areas to mineral exploration, development and utilization of all minerals, subject to existing environmental protection and conservation laws.

Supreme Court Issues Ruling on Patent Infringement

*BK2209092393 Manila BUSINESS WORLD in English
20 Sep 93 p 1*

[Report by Marvin A. Tort]

[Text] The Supreme Court recently ruled a patented device or process need not be totally and fully copied or adopted before its alleged reproduction could be considered as an infraction of its patent. Reiterating its rule on patent infringement, the High Court said it is "not essential to show that an accused product adopted the patented device or process in every particular" to establish an infringement. "Proof of an adoption of the substance of the patented device or process will be sufficient."

The Supreme Court further noted the law "will protect a patentee against imitation of his patent by other forms and proportions. If two devices (a patent and another product) do the same work in substantially the same way, and accomplish substantially the same result, they are the same, even though they differ in name, form, or shape."

Several tests have already been set up to determine patent infringement. Where these tests are satisfied, mere differences of form or name between products become immaterial, the Court said.

Under the "literal infringement" process—one of two tests conducted by the courts to determine patent infringement—the salient features claimed by the patent product is juxtaposed with that of the features claimed by the product under question. If the same material elements exist between both products, the product under question has infringed on an existing patent.

Recognizing that minor modifications are enough to put a product under question beyond the scope of literal infringement, the Supreme Court also applies the "doctrine of equivalents" in determining infringements.

The doctrine implies an infringement also takes place "when a device appropriates a prior invention to its innovative concept and, with some modification and change, performs substantially the same function in substantially the same way to achieve substantially the same result."

The Supreme Court said the adoption of this doctrine will prevent the "unscrupulous copyist from making unimportant and insubstantial changes and substitutions in his reproduction which, though adding nothing, would be enough to take the copied matter outside the reach of the law."

The High Tribunal also said that in a patent infringement, "similarities and differences between products are to be determined not by the names of things, but in the light of what elements do. More specifically, it is necessary and sufficient to constitute equivalency that the

same function can be performed by both products in substantially the same way or manner."

Thailand

Suphachai Urges Trade Pact Action Against France

*BK2109013593 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
21 Sep 93 pp 1, 30*

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister Suphachai Phanitchaphak said yesterday he is pressing ASEAN and the Cairns Group of agricultural exporters to campaign against France and other Mediterranean European Community members from unravelling a draft agreement on world farm trade reform. Dr Suphachai, who is in charge of international economic relations, warned that the French insistence on renegotiating the so-called Blair House Accord would cause immense damage to the trade prospects of Thailand, the rest of ASEAN and other agricultural exporters.

The targeted December 15 conclusion of the Uruguay Round of General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) talks would also be impossible to meet he said.

Dr Suphachai said he spoke to New Zealand Trade Minister Philip Burden on Sunday evening and would be contacting the Australian Government, ASEAN trade ministers and EC Commission President Jacques Delors. Dr Suphachai said that ASEAN and the Australian-led Cairns Group of 14 agricultural exporting nations should make known forcefully their objections to the French move. He said he is calling for a strongly-worded statement from the Cairns Group and from ASEAN. Ministers from both groups are due to meet next month.

As he spoke Australian Foreign Minister Gareth Evans also issued a strongly worded call for France not to risk unravelling a global trade deal simply in order to protect "narrowly focused self-interest".

The Blair House Accord was concluded in Washington on November 20 last year after lengthy and tense negotiations between the United States and the European Community. The accord proposes cutting the volume of EC subsidised exports by 21 percent, the value of exports by 36 percent, and farm support prices by 20 percent. The EC Commission agreed to limit oilseed plantings and guarantee minimum levels of farm imports.

The deal was signed by Ed Madigan, Agriculture Secretary in the outgoing Bush administration, and Ray MacSharry, EC Agriculture Commissioner whose term also ended the following month. Although the deal was negotiated by the EC Commission, it has not been endorsed by the EC's Council of Ministers who have remained deadlocked because of objections from France and some other southern members of the EC such as Spain.

The Blair House text consists mainly of amendments and amplifications to another document, the chapter on agriculture in the Uruguay Round's draft final agreement submitted to participants in December 1991 by the then GATT director general, Arthur Dunkel.

Thailand and the Cairns Group have said that they prefer the Dunkel text on agriculture. Cairns Group members have been struggling with the dilemma of whether to accept the weaker Blair House Accord, which stands a better chance of being agreed to by the economic superpowers, or to press for tougher commitments to wind down farm protectionism of the Dunkel Text, which would put at risk the chances of any Uruguay Round agreement being concluded.

Dr Suphachai repeated yesterday that as far as Thailand, ASEAN and other Cairns Group members are concerned, the Blair House Accord is a minimal acceptable position that contains many weaknesses including a failure to make liberalisation commitments on specific crops. He has repeatedly argued that without those specific commitments the Europeans could end up conforming with the Blair House Accord by lowering subsidies and barriers for crops of interest to the United States while retaining or increasing protection on crops of interest to smaller countries such as Thailand.

He said that in a forthcoming trip to Europe he would point out that European companies already stand to gain from recent moves to tighten copyright and patent protection in Thailand even though those moves were in response to pressure from the United States.

Details of Loan Agreement With Japan Reported

*BK2209035793 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
22 Sep 93 p 19*

[Text] Thailand will today borrow Y [yen] 104,462 million (about 24,000 million baht) from Japan's Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund [OECF] to finance 12 projects of various state enterprises.

The loan agreements will be signed by Akira Nishigaki, OECF president and board chairman, and Thai representatives including Finance Permanent Secretary Aran Thammano, deputy general manager Nongkran Chanthanayingyong of the Electricity Generating Authority of Thailand, Provincial Electricity Authority governor Sawatdi Phuiphunthawong, State Railway of Thailand general manager Sommai Tamthai, Telephone Organisation of Thailand director Chumphon Herabat, Metropolitan Waterworks Authority deputy governor Niwat Sukombun, Provincial Waterworks Authority governor Loet Chainarong and Bank for Agriculture and Agricultural Cooperatives executive vice-president Phittayaphon Nattaradon.

The new loan programme will bring the cumulative total OECF loan commitments to Thailand to Y1,115,319 million (about 256,500 million baht) for 177 projects.

The 12 projects to obtain OECF financing include:

- The Electricity Generating Authority of Thailand's flue gas desulphurisation plant for units 8-11 of the Mae Moh power plant. This project involves the installation of a flue gas desulphurisation (FGD) plant for retrofitting the units 8-11 of the power plant in the North. Its purpose is to reduce sulphur dioxide emissions from the power plant and improve the environment in the region. The loan is for the installation of FGD plant and procurement of related equipment and consulting services.
- The Provincial Electricity Authority's Transmission System and Substation Development Project IV. This project involves the construction of transmission lines, substations and switching stations in the central region. Its purpose is to cope with the rapidly growing electricity demand and to improve system reliability in the central region. The loan is for the procurement of the materials and equipment needed for implementing the project.
- The State Railway of Thailand's procurement of locomotives and rolling stock. This project is for the procurement of 38 diesel locomotives and 99 freight cars to increase and improve transportation capacity in order to meet the growing traffic demand.
- The Highways Department's Bangkok-Chon Buri Highway construction project.

This project is for the construction of an intercity highway which will be 82 kilometres long (including nine interchanges), running from Sinakharin Road in Bangkok to the Chon Buri Highway Construction Project KK, a project which is for the construction of 13 of the total 21 sections of the highway. The road will serve to reduce pressure on Highway No. 3 the only currently existing road linking Bangkok and the Eastern Seaboard. The volume of traffic between the two areas is expected to continue to increase.

The road will play a major role in Thailand's transportation system. It will connect with the Chon Buri-Phattaya Road (currently being constructed under another yen loan agreement) in Chon Buri. The project will thus give a new highway linking Bangkok with Phattaya.

- The Highways Department's Outer Bangkok Ring Road (eastern portion) Construction Project II. This project is for the construction of an intercity highway, which will be 63 kilometres long including eight interchanges. The proceeds of the loan will finance the second phase of the project, which is for the construction of nine of the total 16 sections.

The road will contribute considerably to alleviating the worsening road traffic problems in Bangkok and its environs. It will bypass the central areas of the capital which currently suffer from severe traffic congestion.

connecting the Eastern Seaboard with the northeastern parts of Thailand without increasing traffic problems in Bangkok.

—The Telephone Organisation of Thailand's rural public long-distance telephone project (1992-96). The purpose of this project is to narrow the economic and infrastructure gaps between the metropolis and rural areas by providing long-distance public telephone services in rural areas.

—The Metropolitan Waterworks Authority's network system improvement project. The purpose of this project is to meet the increasing demand for water in central Bangkok due to the increase in population and expansion of industrial production. The loan is for the construction of pumping facilities and procurement and installation of trunk mains.

—The Provincial Waterworks Authority's three southern provincial cities' water supply expansion project. The purpose of this project is to supply clean water to people of three provincial cities and nearby communities Phet Buri, Surat Thani and Phatthalung, which are expected to suffer serious water shortages in the near future. The loan is provided for the construction and expansion of watertreatment plants, transmission and distribution systems and consulting services.

—The Bank for Agriculture and Agricultural Cooperatives' Agricultural Credit for Rural Development Project II. This loan is to provide medium- and long-term credits at low interest to low-income farmers and agricultural cooperatives in poor rural areas to enable them to obtain machinery equipment and other factors. The purpose of the loan is to improve the livelihood of the farmers by increasing agricultural productivity and upgrading the quality of agricultural products.

The loan is of the financial intermediary loan type, the funds to be sublent to farmers and agricultural cooperatives for agricultural investment through the bank.

—The Tourism Authority of Thailand's regional development programme. This project is to promote rural development by improving the infrastructure for tourism, a very effective means of creating employment and increasing incomes in the rural areas in four regions of the country: North, South, lower North and upper Northeast.

—The Science, Technology and Environment Ministry's Environmental Fund Project. This project is to support the Environmental Fund, established to provide financial assistance for activities of local governments deemed to contribute to conserving and improving the environment in Thailand.

—The Electricity Generating Authority of Thailand's promotion of electricity energy efficiency project. This project comprises a five-year (1993-97) demand-side

management plan. Its purpose is to save energy through the development, manufacture and adoption of energy-efficient equipment and processes in Thailand. The project is OECF's first co-financing undertaking with the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development under the Global Environment Facility (GEF), established in 1991.

Commerce Department Announces Staff Reshuffle

*BK2209040193 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
22 Sep 93 p 28*

[Text] Commerce Minister Uthai Phimchaichon has promoted a close aide and former schoolmate, at the same time confirming the demotion of the director-general of the Intellectual Property Department to an inactive post. Legal counsellor Prathuang Sirotbang, who was a classmate of Mr Uthai's at Thepsirin School and at Thammasat University and who has been one of his closest assistants at the ministry, has been appointed deputy permanent secretary.

In the annual reshuffle of senior ministry officials reported to the Cabinet, Intellectual Property Department director-general Phiphat Intharasap was made inspector-general, normally considered a lower position.

Mr Uthai felt that Mr Phiphat did not serve him properly during negotiations with the United States earlier this year and in April ordered his transfer to the ministry with no responsibilities. Officially, Mr Phiphat has retained the position of director-general since then even though Suchai Chaowisit has been acting head of the department.

Deputy Commerce Minister Chaiyot Sasomsap said the Cabinet yesterday also acknowledged the reshuffle of seven other Commerce Ministry C-10 rank officials, as propose by permanent secretary Phatchara Itsrasena.

—Deputy Commerce Permanent Secretary Kroekkrai Chiraphaet to be Business Economics Department director-general;

—Deputy Commerce Permanent Secretary Pracha Charutrakunchai to be Insurance Department director-general;

—Deputy Commerce Permanent Secretary Suchai Chaowisit confirmed as Intellectual Property Department director-general;

—Foreign Trade Department director-general Chare Chutharatkun to be Department of Exports Promotion director-general;

—Department of Exports Promotion director-general Oranut Osathanan to be Foreign Trade Department director-general;

—Insurance Department director-general Sanit Worapanya to be Deputy Commerce Permanent Secretary; and

—Commerce Inspector General Karun Kittisathaphon to be Deputy Commerce Permanent Secretary.

The appointments take effect from October 1.

Differences Over Reshuffle Reported

BK2209044793 Bangkok *THE NATION* in English 22 Sep 93 p B1

[Excerpts] Commerce Minister Uthai Phimchaichon and Commerce Permanent Secretary Phatchara Itsrasena, at odds over the annual reshuffle of C-10 officials, last week reached a mutual agreement that has been approved by the Cabinet. However no officials directly under Deputy Commerce Minister Churin Laksanawisit's jurisdiction were promoted.

Uthai was known to have wanted Deputy Permanent Secretary Pracha Charutrakunchai to become director-general of the Insurance Department, and Legal Counsellor Prathuang Sirotbang to become deputy permanent secretary, replacing Pracha.

Meanwhile, Phatchara was reported to have been trying to get two of his men promoted to two important posts. Phatchara had wanted Deputy Permanent Secretary Kroekkrai Chiraphaet to become director-general of Business Economics Department, replacing Sukon Kanchanalai who will retire on Sept 30. He also wanted inspector-general and director of the Office for Coordination of International Economic Affairs, Karun Kittisathaphon, to replace Kroekkrai.

It was reported that Phatchara had wanted the reshuffle of C-10 officials to be traditional, that is to fill up the vacant positions first.

As Sukon is retiring, Phatchara proposed to Uthai that Kroekkrai, Karun, and Commercial Counsellor Suchit Aphiradi were potential candidates, but suggested that Kroekkrai would be the most suitable due to his experiences in trade negotiations. Uthai rejected Phatchara's proposal. He summoned the three deputy commerce ministers—Chaiyot Sasomsap, a member of Uthai's Solidarity Party, the Democrat's Churin, and New Aspiration's Phaitun Kaethong—to discuss the reshuffle. [passage omitted]

The happiest man is deputy minister Chaiyot who in acting as a mediator between Uthai and Phatchara, was able to achieve a mutual agreement and protect his party leader—Uthai. Next happiest would be Kroekkrai Chiraphaet who, because of his extensive experience in international trade, has realized his prospects of becoming director-general of the Business Economics Department. Also happy is director general of the Foreign Trade Department, Chare Chutharatkun, who returns to his old position of director general of the Export Promotion Department.

Chare told reporters he wanted to move to the Export Promotion Department as three years at the Foreign

Trade Department was enough. According to Chare, as Thai exports have changed, ways to promote the goods should also change.

"It is good that I got what I hoped for," he said.

Having held the position before Chare said it would be easy for him to carry on the work of outgoing director general Oranut Osathanan.

"I will do my best before I retire in the next two years. Normally, it will take a new director-general at least 18 months to learn new things, but I will not need this amount of time. So, it is good to be back," Chare said. [passage omitted]

Those who missed out in yesterday's reshuffle include Inspector-General Chachawan Sukitchawanit who coveted the post of director-general of the Business Economics Department. Chachawan was backed by Deputy Commerce Minister Churin who wanted him to look after the sensitive rubber issue.

Commercial Counsellor Suchitt Apriradi, who has overseen copyright enforcement since early this year which had lead to the United States dropping Thailand from its Priority Foreign Country (PFC) list, was another who missed out.

On learning of the promotions list the day before it went before the Cabinet, Suchitt told reporters he would file a complaint to Prime Minister Chuan Likphai.

"I did not receive fair treatment this time," Suchitt said.

Sanit Worapanya, director-general of the Insurance Department, was promoted to deputy permanent secretary, and in the process will lose power over the huge insurance sector.

Satellite Launch Uncertain; Asiasat Talks Slated

BK2209050593 Bangkok *THE NATION* in English 22 Sep 93 p B4

[Text] Chinnawat Satellite Co is likely to change the scheduled launch of Thailand's first satellite—Thaicom-1—if it cannot negotiate a special arrangement with satellite launcher Arianespace Co. The company planned to put Thaicom-1 into orbit on Dec 5 to mark the King's birthday. However, one of Arianespace's clients has postponed its launch date, forcing back the Chinnawat launch, probably to Dec 17.

Niwat Bunsong, a Chinnawat president, said Chinnawat is negotiating with Arianespace in an attempt to retain the Dec 5 launch date.

"A satellite launch prior to Thaicom has been postponed, therefore we have to change our plan. Because it takes time to prepare to launch a satellite, when someone changes their schedule, others (after them) have to change accordingly," Niwat said, adding that the rescheduling will not have a serious affect.

A ministry source said that Chinnawat and Arianespace have not yet committed themselves to the Dec 5 date and they can negotiate. The companies' agreement specifies a range of days in December, so the date change within the month is acceptable. Chinnawat planned to begin offering services around February after finishing its test-runs. It expected to launch the Thaicom-2 four months after the first launch. The source said it seems impossible that the satellite to be launched prior to Thaicom-1 will be up in time to avoid the delay.

According to Arianespace's report, it has about 35-40 launching orders outstanding. The company has put 93 satellites in space since 1981, when its first contract was fulfilled.

While Chinnawat has been industrious in preparing for the launch—including attracting to Thaicom users whose contracts with other satellites have not yet expired—the ministry source said the company is not yet satisfied with the number of reservations made for the use of Thaicom.

"This is probably because the Chinnawat proposal is not attractive enough and they are not sure about its services," the source said.

Chinnawat's Thaicom has 12 transponders with the ability to handle data, voice, information and image transmissions. With the growing demand for satellite communications in Thailand, it is expected that Thaicom-1 will be fully utilized not long after it comes into service.

The company plans to launch Thaicom-1 from its Kourou base, considered closest to the equator.

Meanwhile, Sethaphon Kusiphithak, deputy director-general of the Post and Telegraph Department, said talks between Thaicom and AsiaSat over their orbital slots are expected to resume this month.

"They are considering the meeting date. This time we (Thailand) moved first. As far as I am concerned, I think that they have already reached a solution," he said.

Chinnawat is seeking government assistance to extend its protection period from eight years to 30 years, equivalent to a concessionary term, and wants permission to be a service provider in addition to a satellite controller and transponder manager as contracted. It claims that many countries have helped their satellite investors to compete but the Thai government has limited its investor's opportunity.

Chinnawat Proposes Technique for New Channel

*BK2109022593 Bangkok THE NATION in English
21 Sep 93 p B1*

[Text] A plan to set up TV channel 12 by using Channel 11 frequencies has drawn a question of technical viability when Chinnawat, the project proposer, confirms

that its technique is possible while others see impossibilities. However, if the government calls bid for the new TV licence by using Chinnawat's proposed technique Chinnawat might edge over others as it is the only one who has the technical experience in Thailand, an industry source said.

Chinnawat offered the Public Relations Department (PRD) to set up a new TV channel to air Parliamentary meetings by sharing frequencies of existing PRD's Channel 11.

PM's Office Minister Surasak Thiamprasoet, who oversees the state agency appeared in favour of Chinnawat and forwarded its plan to the Cabinet meeting last week. The Cabinet agreed with Surasak's proposal.

Niwat Bunsong, a Chinnawat president, told THE NATION yesterday that Chinnawat had studied the plan since late last year and found that the new TV station to broadcast Parliament activities could be set up rapidly by adopting a technique called Adjacent Channel Broadcasting.

"We have tried to help the government to seek solutions. The Adjacent Channel is good. Our aims are the first, to help PRD and Channel 11 to have more revenues and second, to help implement the Parliament TV project," Niwat said.

Currently, Chinnawat's subsidiary International Broadcasting Corp (IBC) is using the technique to expand its frequencies for three channels to five. However, a source from media industry countered that Chinnawat is using its expertise to win over others if the government really calls bid based on Chinnawat proposal for the new TV licence.

Niwat said that the technique is not owned or patented by Chinnawat, but Chinnawat is the only firm having the experience in Thailand.

Thai Sky TV, the sole rival of Chinnawat's IBC, does not use the technique to expand its cable TV channels, but instead it asked the Post and Telegraph Department to allocate more frequencies. Another source who had involved in TV business said that it is impossible to divide Channel 11's frequencies for a new TV station because it will cause signal interferences.

"It is impossible to avoid interference problems. The TV standard worldwide has used one channel and skip to the others like the existing channels 3, 5, 7, 9," the source said.

Speaking on technical basis, said Rianchai Raeowilaisuk—director for frequency management department—"Nothing is impossible technically." However, he pointed out there will be problems and constraints for the new TV station to be set up using Channel 11's frequencies.

Chinnawat proposed to give PRD a minimum of Bt[Baht]100 million a year for a 30 year concession. The

Channel 12 can be set up in six months to cover greater Bangkok and in five years for nationwide coverage.

Chinnawat's project will require a small investment because it proposes to use some PRD's facilities like land and equipment, Niwat said, adding that Chinnawat is poised to vie for the project if the government decides to call bid and will invite business partners like newspapers to join forces.

Spokesman on Cambodians' Request To Cross Border

BK2209124893 Bangkok Radio Thailand Network in Thai 1200 GMT 22 Sep 93

[Text] Lieutenant Rawi Hongraphat, Foreign Ministry deputy spokesman, commented this afternoon about Thailand's position regarding the letter of the Cambodian co-prime ministers to Prime Minister Chuan Lik-phai. He said Thailand is unlikely to allow armed members of the Cambodian Government's armed force to cross in and out of Thai territory. In any event, Thailand may consider allowing Cambodian Government liaison officers to enter Thailand to contact officials of Thai agencies to discuss relief for Cambodian people who might be harmed by military operations in their country. For humanitarian purpose, the Thai Government may allow the evacuation of Cambodian people from Sok San camp, Battambang Province through Thai territory to the Cambodian territory in Poipet as requested by the Cambodian Government. Soldiers of the combined Cambodian armed forces in Sok San camp may be allowed into Thailand for their own safety only after they have been disarmed. The deputy spokesman said that this Thai position will be officially conveyed to the Cambodian Government through the Thai Embassy in Phnom Penh.

Deputy Minister Denies Burma Talks 'Failure'

BK2209012593 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 22 Sep 93 p 6

[Text] Deputy Minister for Agriculture and Cooperatives Suthep Thauksuban says the Thai-Burmese Joint Commission meeting in Rangoon last week was not a failure as many speculated. The Burmese authorities and the Thai delegation, led by Foreign Minister Prasong Sun-siri, discussed on forestry, he said yesterday. There was no outcome because the Burmese Government wanted to inspect and review all contacts with Thai enterprises that felled more trees than their concessions allowed, he said.

Sqn Ldr [Squadron Leader] Prasong said on Saturday that the discussions were satisfactory and that forestry and fishery problems between the two countries must be reconsidered. Both ministers conceded that some Thai businessmen did not strictly follow the concessions and often upset their Burmese counterparts.

"However, Burma still likes to maintain trade relations with Thailand," Mr Suthep said.

Fisheries Department director-general Plotprasop Surawadi urged all Thai fishermen to follow the rules when fishing in Burmese waters.

Chawalit, Burmese Air Chief Discuss Air Route

BK2209015793 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 22 Sep 93 p 6

[Text] Burma is interested in opening an air route between Chiang Mai and Mandalay to boost tourism, Burmese Air Force Commander Thein Win told Interior Minister Chawalit Yongchaiyut yesterday. ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Thein Win, who is in Thailand to participate in the Thai Airshow '93, paid a courtesy call on Gen Chawalit with whom he is acquainted. He and Gen Chawalit exchanged opinions on various issues including the opening of the Chiang Mai-Mandalay air route to boost tourism. They also discussed the possibility of building a dam on the Salween River and agreed that the ongoing high level exchange of visits have helped promote better understanding and cooperation between the two countries.

Prosecutor Drops Charges on Officer in Saudi Case

BK2209043793 Bangkok THE NATION in English 22 Sep 93 p A2

[Text] A public prosecutor has decided not to press abduction and murder charges against a police lieutenant colonel [Pol Lt Col] over the disappearance of a Saudi businessman in 1990, saying there was not enough evidence to substantiate the allegations. Pol Lt Col Somkit Bunthanom was charged with abducting and killing Saudi businessman Mohammed al-Ruwayli.

Under the Criminal Code, the case now has to be sent to the police director general. If he insists that Somkit be prosecuted, the case will be passed on to the attorney general who will make the final decision on whether the officer should face the charges in Criminal Court. The prosecutor in the case, Pritthi Chulchoem, stated in a report that the evidence against Somkid was not strong enough, the sources said.

Somkit was in charge of investigating the still unsolved murders of four Saudi Embassy officials in 1989 and 1990. Al-Ruwayli, who was believed to be a key witness to the murders, has not been seen since he disappeared in February 1990. Police alleged that Somkit abducted the businessman, questioned him and then killed him. Somkit surrendered in May to fight the charges.

The murders of the embassy officials and the alleged abduction of the Saudi businessman are among a number of unsolved cases involving Saudis which had soured relations between Bangkok and Riyadh.

Another controversial Saudi case was the alleged police embezzlement of a large portion of jewellery stolen by a Thai worker from a Saudi prince. Seven policemen and a civilian have been charged in connection with the disappearance of the jewellery after it had been retrieved by police. The results of the Interior Ministry's probe of the case are expected to be announced today, a source said.

Article Previews Visit by PLO's Yasir 'Arafat
BK2109021393 Bangkok THE NATION in English
21 Sep 93 p A6

[Article by Kawi Chongkitthawon: "Right Time for Thailand To Recognize PLO"]

[Text] When Yasir 'Arafat, the chairman of Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) officially visits Thailand this Thursday to hold talks with Prime Minister Chuan Likphai, he will fulfill Thailand and the PLO's long-awaited dream of mutual recognition.

The decision was made during a recent PLO council meeting in Tunis that during 'Arafat's visit to China and Indonesia this week, he should stopover in Bangkok to confer with the Thai leader and ask for support of the Israel-PLO peace agreement, signed in Washington last week.

The peace agreement will provide limited self-rule for the Palestinians in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank town of Jericho. Both parties also recognize each other's right to exist.

The PLO's decision to stopover in Bangkok, albeit briefly en route to Jakarta from Beijing, is significant given the kind of international support 'Arafat is trying to build to counter the opposition by PLO's radical wings.

Coincidentally, his visit comes exactly at the time when Thailand wants to express strong support for the peace agreement and catch up with the dramatic happenings over there.

When 'Arafat was in Bangkok at the end of July during his tour of Southeast Asia, he had to cut short his visit because of Israel's attacks on the Palestinians in Southern Lebanon. He met Foreign Minister Prasong Sunsiri at Don Muang Airport.

Senior Foreign Ministry officials when interviewed, expressed their enthusiasm and optimism over the latest Israel-PLO developments. They believe Thailand can play a positive role in nurturing and supporting peace and stability in the Middle East.

Thailand is a non-Muslim country and Bangkok's support of the PLO endeavour would help its international standing. 'Arafat's Asian trip is part of his campaign to solicit backings from Asian countries towards the peace accord with Israel.

China is a member of UN Security Council and Indonesia is the world's largest Muslim country.

After years of reluctance on the part of the Thais, the office of the PLO mission would definitely be set up in Bangkok.

"It is a priority now as far as the PLO is concerned," said a senior ministry official, who asked not to be identified.

Within Southeast Asia, Malaysia, Indonesia and Vietnam have official PLO missions.

The Thai-PLO ties, were suppressed for about two decades since 1972, when the Israeli embassy in Bangkok was occupied by Arab terrorists very briefly. This incident however has always been in the mind of Thai leaders, one way or another.

During the Chatchai administration, it was agreed that the PLO would be allowed to set up a representative's office in Bangkok so that Thailand could broaden its ties with the organization to include trade links with the Palestinians living abroad, especially in the Middle East and Europe.

Unfortunately, before the Cabinet could adopt the decision in late December 1990, the Gulf crisis broke out. With the PLO's support of Saddam Husayn and Iraq's subsequent invasion of Kuwait, Thailand had to delay the whole initiative due to pressure from the West.

The Thai government has openly praised the assistance given by PLO representatives in evacuating thousands of Thai workers from the besieged Kuwait during the Gulf War.

The Thai-PLO contact, done primarily through Sa'id al-Mastri, the PLO envoy in Hanoi, had been given a boost when Thailand decided to become an observer in the summit of Non-Aligned Movement in Jakarta last year. Ex-foreign minister Asa Sarasin agreed to meet with 'Arafat there, making him the first senior most Thai official to contact the PLO.

Another senior Thai official who met with 'Arafat, but informally, was ex-deputy foreign minister Praphat Limphaphan.

Asa was impressed by 'Arafat's affable personality and his diplomatic skills. 'Arafat told Thailand that Palestinian businessmen were interested in trading with their Thai counterparts especially in consumer goods. In return Asa said Thailand would consider favourably the PLO's request for an official mission.

The successive administration, knowing the pending Israel-PLO peace agreement, was still unable to implement what was discussed in Jakarta and make a commitment towards the PLO because of the uncertainties surrounding the Middle East peace effort and the strong anti-PLO lobbyists within the Thai bureaucracy.

For almost two decades, Israel has been maintaining good and solid ties with Thai governmental agencies through their effective assistance and training programmes.

It is no secret that the anti-PLO lobbyists in Thailand contributed much to the past sluggishness in developing Thai-PLO ties. However, with the new situation, the Thai supporters of Israel can now turn their energy to promote the fragile peace agreement.

Despite the prevailing optimism, Thai authorities have expressed concern that the Israel-PLO agreement could bring new problems—possibly more terrorist acts throughout the world by those who are opposed to the peace agreement and might want to scuttle the deal. Because of this, there is fear that terrorism could be exported to Thailand.

Given Thailand's past experience as a country, which was used by terrorists, the officials said that the Thai government has to be vigilant and increase its cooperation with the international community to curb terrorism.

Some have suggested that it is about time Thailand set up a crisis management centre, within the Foreign Ministry, to handle terrorism spilling over due to political turmoils in neighbouring countries or other parts of the world.

In the final analysis, 'Arafat's brief visit here Thursday would allow Thailand to neutralize the opposers of the PLO. At long last Bangkok can now render its support equally to Israel and the PLO without any qualms whatsoever.

Official Killed in Crackdown on Illegal Logging

*BK2209040993 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
22 Sep 93 p 3*

[Text] A forestry official was killed during a crackdown on illegal loggers in Phu Phan national forest reserve in the northeastern province of Kalasin on Sunday, according to the Forestry Department. Ritthirong Chaisiri, 34, was pronounced dead at Wang Sam Mor District Hospital in Udon Thani after being shot in the chest during a clash with four illegal loggers in Pa Huay Kaeng Wah which is part of the reserve in Kham Muang District.

Mr Ritthirong, a C-4 official and chief of a forest protection unit in the Kalasin forestry office, was patrolling the area with eight other officials when they spotted four men who were processing wood, the department report said. When the officials approached to make arrests, the loggers began firing and a bullet hit Mr Ritthirong in the chest. Another official, Arun Chaihan, was cut by a sword on his right arm while trying to arrest one of the four men. Mr Ritthirong died later at Wang Sam Mor District Hospital while Mr Arun required 15 stitches. A suspect was also killed in the crackdown and

two others arrested while one escaped. The officials seized a handgun, a log and woodprocessing equipment from the suspects.

Editorial: Reforestation Plan To Benefit Business

*BK2109025593 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
21 Sep 93 p 4*

[Editorial: "Reforestation and Big Business: A Deadly Mix"]

[Text] The decision last week of the Council of Economic Ministers to reopen the country's degraded forests to commercial reforestation or, to be precise, eucalyptus tree farms, clearly demonstrates the dominant view still held by our top decision makers. It is the same primitive view held by timber and paper industries that forests are merely sources of raw materials for their industries rather than being a huge laboratory of biodiversity whose potential economic, social and medicinal values remain largely unexplored and untapped.

Apparently influenced by economic considerations, the Council's decision which overruled one that was made by the former Chatchai Chunhawan administration three years ago in the aftermath of the Suan Kittu controversy will certainly change the country's landscape if the "reforestation" plan is implemented in full in accordance with the master plan drawn up by a Finnish company which is acting as a consultant for the Forestry Department. The master plan envisages the attainment of 25 per cent of conserved forest compared to the land mass and 15 per cent of man-made forest which, mainly, incorporates commercial tree farms. As such, the country's forested land will be maintained at 40 per cent of the total land surface.

At a glance, this "reforestation" policy will mainly benefit a handful of big corporations which plan to invest huge sums of money in eucalyptus tree farms to support their pulp and paper industry. It will also help the Forestry Department realise its unfulfilled dream of "greening" 40 per cent of the country's land mass. As of now, it appears the department will feel happy even though the green canopy will mainly come from the fast-growing eucalyptus plants that will only benefit the paper and pulp industry.

Of course, it does make sense from an economic point of view to transform a degraded forest into a commercial eucalyptus tree farm which will generate income for both the villagers and the investors as well as revenue for the state. Locally produced chips and pulp will reduce our dependence on imports for paper and may, in the future, generate foreign exchange if there are surplus products for export. Rural villagers can also earn regular income by working as farm hands in eucalyptus plantations.

But the lessons from the Suan Kittu controversy and the kho cho ko land resettlement programme have clearly shown that the ambitious commercial reforestation scheme could be abused and, above all, that it was not

drawn up with the best interests of the public being considered as paramount. On the contrary, it was apparently tailored for the benefit of the big corporations.

Because the only available large tracts of land to be leased out for commercial reforestation are located in degraded forests and as most of them are inhabited, conflicts over land will certainly erupt as was the case with the controversial *kho cho ko* programme unless arrangements are made from the outset to avert problems. Forceful eviction has been proven ineffective and tends to cause more problems which often lead to confrontations or further encroachment of more fertile forests.

As the Forestry Department has always blamed its inability to safeguard forested land on its seemingly perennial problem of staff shortages, it is doubtful that the department can make sure that some investors will not encroach, or encourage local villagers to encroach, on fertile forests to pave the way for the expansion of their commercial plantation as in the Suan Kittu case. Worse still, there have also been cases of overzealous officials chopping down trees to grow eucalyptus in order to achieve their target of reforested areas.

In the face of fast diminishing natural forests through wanton deforestation, commercial reforestation simply does not address this crucial problem. Nor will this "man-made" forest be a proper substitute for the natural forest which is not only a source of cheap wood for paper and pulp, but a source of life and a gold mine of unexplored wealth for humankind. It is not too late for the Government to review its policy and redirect its resources into bringing our natural forests back to life.

Southern Arson Said Work of 'Old Power Clique'

*BK2009013993 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
20 Sep 93 pp 1, 3*

[Text] Hat Yai, Songkhla—Deputy House Speaker Wanmuhametno Matha claims an attempt has been made to bribe a group of leading separatists in Malaysia's Kelantan state to claim responsibility for the arson of 34 southern schools last month.

"More than five million baht is ready to be paid to any (terrorist) organisation if it claims responsibility for the torching," he said yesterday.

The five-time MP for Yala said the proposal had been rejected by terrorists because it required them to call a press conference to announce their role.

"The condition is unacceptable to them as they might no longer be allowed to stay in Malaysia," he told a seminar on the "Southern Security Crisis and its Impact on the Government". The session was organised by the Centre for Promoting and Developing Democracy in the South.

Mr Wanmuhametno insisted that the southern violence was the work of elements of an old power clique which wanted to create trouble in the South and use it as a

pretext for political change. He said he also learned that about 50,000 baht would be given as a reward to anyone who agreed to serve as state witnesses against suspects in the arson. He stressed during the seminar that terrorists in the South had no capacity for subversive activities on a large scale.

The situation in the South was premeditated and meant to lead to a situation similar to the trouble-plagued year before the October 6, 1976, rightwing suppression of the student movement at Thammasat University, which resulted in the overthrow of the elected Seni Pramot government, he claimed. He said he was concerned that the trouble in the South would provide a similar pretext for members of the old power clique to topple the government. The turmoil in the south was part of a chapter in a play. The final episode was expected to be staged in Bangkok.

"During the 1976 violence, the situation was so confusing that people could not differentiate lies from the truth. They claimed that communists were hiding in Thammasat University and were fighting along with the students. They even claimed that weapons had been found in the campus' huge tunnel. At that time a lot of people believed the claim was true but it was later found to be false," he said.

The situation in the South was quite similar to that in 1976 because people were being confused. He urged the Government not to hesitate in making the truth known to the public in order to avoid the same fate as that of the Seni Government. He said he too was confused at the claim made by local authorities that a new faction of the Pattani United Liberation Organisation [PULO] was totally responsible for the torchings.

"A number of suspects in the case are reported to be close to the BRN [Barisan Revolusi Nasional—National Revolutionary Front] and one suspect is linked to the Wahabi religious sect.

"How could these people so different in thinking work together?" he asked.

It was widely known that the PULO and BRN were quite different in ideology and had nothing in common.

"They won't communicate with one another when they are in Malaysia and sometimes they fight one another."

The Muslim politician said it was unthinkable how three such different groups could work together to torch the schools.

"This kind of sabotage, in which all 34 schools are torched on the same night and at the same time, could not be possible unless they held a meeting to map out the plan together. Is it possible for bandits and strict followers of different religious sects to work together?" he asked.

Another panellist, Worawit Balu, a deputy dean of the Prince of Songkla University (Pattani campus) Islamic

Studies Centre, said one suspect was linked to the Wahabi sect and he believed the incident might cause uneasiness for the Royal family in Saudi Arabia who were known to be a key sponsor of the sect. He could not understand how the sect had been linked to the arson and this might cause confusion for outsiders. The sect had no political ambitions.

A number of religious groups in the far south were seen by local officials as radical. Such an official perception would worsen the situation in the South. The deputy dean said the arrest of arson suspects raised much concern among local observers that it might lead to protests by local people who considered the arrests unfair.

Pan Yuenlae, who chairs the centre, voiced the same concern, saying arrests without strong evidence might lead to protests by local Muslims. If protest rallies were organised in the South the problem might give an excuse for ill-intentioned people to create more problems.

Vietnam

25th Joint Search for American MIA's Concludes

*BK2109152793 Hanoi VNA in English 1458 GMT
21 Sep 93*

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept. 21—The 25th joint US-Vietnam search for American servicemen missing during the Vietnam war was conducted in eight provinces in central Vietnam and Bia Ria-Vung Tau from August 19 to September 20.

The US and Vietnamese specialists actively investigated the rest discrepancy cases, interviewed officials who had possibly known about information of the POW/MIA issue, and gathered and analysed information at the Joint Archives Centre and Army Museums.

Investigations and excavations on-the-spot gathered many information and body remains, which could help investigate the fate of many American servicemen missing during the Vietnam war. On Sept. 7-8, forensic specialists of the two sides jointly identified 24 remains collected by the excavation teams or handed in by local people. Eight remains were sent Hawaii.

Prominent point in this search was that the Vietnamese side received documents from Groups 875 and 559 relating to the POW/MIA issue. These documents were analysed at the Joint Archives Centre and could help determine the fate of Americans missing in action, especially of those missed at the Vietnam-Laos border.

The US side highly appreciated the cooperation of the Vietnamese Government and local people for the joint search.

Commentary Ridicules Russian POW/MIA Document

BK2209071593 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1400 GMT 20 Sep 93

[Commentary by "Comrade Phan Ky working at the Strategic Institution of the National Defense Ministry"—"This Is a Clumsy Product"]

[Text] A publicly released page of the so-called Russian Document No. 38,906 dated 1 December 1972 carries a translation from a Vietnamese version entitled: Report by Hoan An Nia, Hoang Anh, secretary of the Central Committee of the Labor Party of Vietnam [LPV] at the 10th [as heard] Plenum of the LPV Central Committee in late December 1970 and early 1971. The WASHINGTON POST, in its 9 September issue, writes: It seems that the document was considered by Pentagon officials to be a true Russian intelligence report with incorrect figures.

For every Vietnamese person who is concerned about the national situation, it is easy to discover that the so-called Russian document is a too-clumsy product. Never mind its odd writing in an alien style, which is totally different from the writing of an authentic Vietnamese. We only need to point out an obviously unreasonable thing that even a high school student would know quite well—that no nation by the name of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam existed in December 1970 and early 1971. I would like to excerpt some paragraphs in the Russian document:

When we announced the name list of 368 U.S. pilots who were shot down and arrested in the territory of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the opportunists started saying that this was a concession to the Americans. Now I want to further mention the issue of American prisoners of war. The total number of American prisoners of war in the Socialist Republic of Vietnam is 738 [number as heard].

That is enough and clear. While focusing all their attention to the trick of inserting falsified numbers into the paragraphs of the so-called report to make them look reasonable, the fake producers forgot all about history and were so eager to get rich that they failed to find out when the Socialist Republic of Vietnam was born.

It is necessary to demonstrate that the names of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam are not only different in their adjectives, but also in their structure [in Vietnamese]. One puts the word Vietnam in front of its name. The other puts the word Vietnam in the last part of its name. It would be impossible to mistakenly translate the names if there indeed had been a Vietnamese version.

The only explanation is that the fake document was made from sham material. The material only came into existence more than a decade later, on 24 June 1976, when a new constitution was passed by the National

Assembly of a united Vietnam. But the person called Hoan An Nia mentioned it as of December 1970 and early 1971. Obviously, he is a robot created by Russian intelligence. It is certain that he was not Vietnamese, much less a secretary of the LPV Central Committee.

We would like to remind (Polpenin) and a person called Commissioner (Chaposek) that conscience is a real thing. It is not a flighty thing coming out of people's imagination. Whatever you want to sell, it is up to you. But you should strive to keep your conscience.

For the officials of the Pentagon and the U.S. Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs, you should remember that when you sent troops to fight against the Viet Cong and later when you entered negotiations with them in Paris, you never met any opponent using the name Socialist Republic of Vietnam. Do not be silly and pay for that information and, moreover, you should not consider that information a fact on which to outline your foreign policy if you do not want to be laughed at by the entire world.

Investment Review To Expand Into TV, Advertising

BK2209102293 Hong Kong AFP in English 0830 GMT 22 Sep 93

[Text] Hanoi, Sept 22 (AFP)—The Vietnam Investment Review (VIR), the country's first international business weekly, announced plans Wednesday to upgrade its publishing activities and expand into television and advertising.

A consortium of VIR and French production companies Le Films du Triangle and Sicomor has signed a memorandum of understanding with Vietnam Television in an effort to set up the country's first pay-TV network, VIR officials said.

VIR, which marked its second anniversary this week, also plans to apply for permission to operate an international advertising agency, VIR Ltd. Managing Director Chris Dawe said.

VIR is published weekly in English and semi-monthly in Vietnamese by Vietnam's State Committee for Cooperation and Investment under an agreement with Australian-invested VIR Ltd., which provides editorial and marketing assistance. Dawe said that in the next few months, the newspaper would "substantially increase in size and quality" and would resume publishing a Vietnamese edition weekly.

The company is also pursuing "additional cooperation in mass-circulation publishing in Vietnam," Dawe said, without giving details.

The Vietnamese media is starting to attract considerable attention from foreign companies, with Manager Public Co. of Thailand and Ringier AG of Switzerland signing accords this year to upgrade Vietnamese newspapers.

Several major media organizations including News Corp., Australian Consolidated Press Ltd. and the British Broadcasting Corp. have meanwhile proposed cooperation agreements with Vietnam TV, but aside from a few BBC language-teaching programs none have been approved.

Further Telecom Cooperation With Australia

BK2209061193 Hanoi VNA in English 0602 GMT 22 Sep 93

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept. 22—An additional contract on business cooperation has been signed here today between the Vietnam General Department of Post and Telecommunications and Telstra International Ltd. Co. of Australia.

Signatories were, on the Vietnamese side, Mr. Ngo De, director of the international telecommunications company, and Mr. Phung Van Van, head of the Department for Technological Application and External Relations and on the Australian side, Mr. John Malcolm, director in charge of Indochina, and Mr. Peter Allan, business director of the Telstra International Co. Ltd.

Under the contract, Telstra International will reinvest the profits it gained in the business cooperation contract signed with its Vietnamese partner in 1990 and put in supplementary capital to treble its original investment capital to 197 million US dollars. Of the sum, 161 million US dollars will be invested in increasing the capacity of the international network and 90 million US dollars will be used for the construction and installation of the system of a submarine optic fibre cable link of high capacity, connecting Vietnam, Thailand and Hong Kong. Telstra International will also invest 37 million US dollars in constructing domestic telecommunication projects.

Private Sector Produces 60 Percent of GDP

BK2209064393 Hanoi VNA in English 0619 GMT 22 Sep 93

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept. 22—The private economic sector now produces 60 of the nation's gross domestic product.

Private undertakings have undergone big changes since 1986, the year when the state-subsidised economy changed into the market-oriented economy.

The non-state economic sector now provides jobs for more than 27 million people. At the same time, the state-run sector employs only 3 million.

In the industrial sector, capital invested in non-state enterprises at present is more than 100 billion dong (roughly 10 million USD [U.S. dollars]) annually. With the employment of 1.3 million people the private industrial sector produces approximately 30 of the national industrial output.

Trading has seen a stronger development of non-state establishments. In retail trade its share rose from under 50 before 1988 to over 70 of national retail trade last year.

In the agriculture and communications and transport industries, private companies comprise 90 and 60 respectively.

Private enterprises are operating with encouraging results in Hanoi, Ho Chi Minh City, Haiphong and Danang.

By January this year, there were then 578 private undertakings including 5 stock companies, 306 limited liability companies, and 267 private enterprises.

The amount of capital contributed from the public sector for private economic undertakings has accounted for about 40 of the total of private investments in the non-state economic sector. The number of workers employed by these undertakings are 25,000 to 26,000 out of a total of 2 million workers in the non-state economic sector.

However, private enterprises have suffered from a shortage of capital, skilled workers and modern technology. Therefore, they have not yet gained the trust of customers in view of quality and pricing. Nor are they strong enough to manufacture products with a competitive edge for export and import competition.